

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Big Boston Fire—Hughes Fails to Stop New York Betting—Talk of War with Venezuela—Illinois begins Cleaning out Saloons.

\$10,000,000 BOSTON FIRE:—A fire in Boston which started in a pile of rags burned all one district, known as Chelsea, causing a loss of \$10,000,000 in property and four lives. Ten thousand people are made homeless. All the banks in the district, most of the school houses and churches, the hospital and all public buildings were burned, and there is great suffering in the city.

BETTING CRUSADE FAILS:—Gov. Hughes' strong fight to get bills prohibiting betting at the race tracks passed by the New York legislature has failed, the vote on the bills being a tie. He says he will try again. It is understood that a good deal of money was needed to get the votes against the bills.

THROUBLE WITH VENEZUELA:—There has been a good deal of talk recently of a fight with Venezuela, a little mountain republic in South America where they hold elections with rifles, because the dictator who happens to be in control, one Cipriano Castro, has beaten some American millionaires out of their rights in some asphalt lakes and mahogany forests. Cipriano says that the Americans had violated the agreement under which they were allowed to the business and that as a consequence they have forfeited all rights and that the local courts have passed on the case. He is probably right but the State Department wanted to make sure and he has been so "sassy" that some people feel like fighting. The whole muddle is not worth much, and while the army and navy are ready to act if necessary, there is mighty little chance that they will be called on.

LOCAL OPTION IN ILLINOIS:—Illinois held its first election under its new local option law last Thursday and the drys won in 1,053 townships, losing in only 242. These last are mostly in the big cities. The law allows an election to make the town dry at any time and a good many more will be held right away.

HARRIMAN WINS AGAIN:—E. H. Harriman, who is generally considered one of the most undesirable citizens in the country, has scored another remarkable triumph, and one which shows again both the viciousness of his methods and the cleverness which has given him the great power. He has for \$5,000,000, all borrowed, got control of the Erie Railroad, a corporation worth \$400,000,000 besides making a little cash out of the deal. Besides all this he has got a line which completes the system under his control from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and his system gets an entrance to New York. Pretty good bargain for the money, eh?

PASS LIABILITY BILL:—Both Houses of Congress have now passed the Employers Liability Bill, under which a workman on a railroad can recover damages if he is hurt in any traffic from state to state whether he is negligent or not. It is drawn to meet the flaws which the Supreme Court found in a similar law passed last year.

HITS JIM CROW LAW:—President Roosevelt has ordered that Southern Railroads be made to obey the law which provides that cars for the colored people must be as good as those for the whites. He says that some of the roads are not obeying this law, and will have them prosecuted.

EX-PRES. ROOSEVELT:—Roosevelt has been recently reported as saying that after he retires from the presidency, he will travel around the world for a year or two, so no one can say that he is trying to boss Mr. Taft or interfere in the government.

FLEET ON THE MOVE:—The battleship fleet has finished its target practice at Magdalena Bay and started on for San Francisco. There will be several stops, with entertainments. Admiral Evans who commanded the fleet on its wonderful voyage is still seriously ill at a sanatorium in California.

EXPELS 305 STUDENTS:—The faculty of Clemson College, in South Carolina, has expelled 305 students, about half of the school for staying

TAFT GAINING

Is Gaining Delegates in Favorite Son States—Johnson Willing to Accept Democratic Nomination.

NEW YORK FOR TAFT:—The New York state convention instructed the four delegates at large to vote for Hughes as was expected. It was evident that this was merely complimentary, and that the convention was for Taft. This was shown when the Hughes men tried to have the district delegates instructed for Hughes and were badly beaten. Also the delegates were merely instructed "to use all honorable means" to get Hughes nominated, and not "to vote for him till nominated," as is usually the case when they mean business.

JOHNSON WILLING:—Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, who is being suggested as a candidate against Bryan, has made a formal announcement that while he is not campaigning for the nomination he would be willing to accept it.

SMOOTH TAFT SCHEME:—It is evident that the Taft managers are not going to let anyone beat them by saying that Taft has not got all the Ohio delegates. Several people have been trying to argue that Taft was not a good candidate because there were some delegates from his own state against him, but his managers have fixed that by breaking up every solid delegation but one—Fairbanks'. He got his delegation solid before they got started, but then he is only a joke, anyway. Now the Taft men have taken three delegates away from Hughes in New York, two away from Cannon in Illinois, and three away from LaFollette in Wisconsin. They have also got two in Pennsylvania. This kind of apologetics is the other fellow's argument.

MR. PORTER LEAVES BANK

The business men in Berea, and many others, will be sorry to learn of the resignation as cashier of the Berea Bank and Trust Company of Mr. W. H. Porter, who has been closely identified with that institution since it was founded, and has done so much to put it in its present fine condition. Mr. Porter has found that his outside interests here are so large that he cannot afford longer to give to the work of the bank the time a cashier should. He will not leave town, as has been reported, but on the contrary, is planning to remain and even extend his business interests especially in timber dealings. His resignation from the bank takes effect June 1.

The directors of the bank accepted Mr. Porter's resignation with regret, for they felt that it would be difficult to fill his place. No selection of his successor has yet been made, and there is no one definitely in sight for the place.

Mr. Porter's letter of resignation follows:—

Berea, Ky., April 14, 1908.

To the Directors of the Berea Bank and Trust Company.

Gentlemen:—You will please accept my resignation as cashier of the Berea Bank and Trust Company to become effective June first 1908 or at an earlier date if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

I would request also that a competent accountant be employed to check up and audit the books and accounts of the bank at the time my successor is installed.

I wish to thank the Board for all of the favors and courtesies shown me from time to time and to say that it is with considerable feeling of regret to sever my connection with the institution after having been so closely identified with its history and making since its organization some seven years ago.

I feel that I have made a personal sacrifice to remain with the bank as its cashier thus far, and as the bank is now in a splendid condition, with a large and increasing list of customers, a large surplus fund and a good reserve, I do not think it an unfavorable time to make a change.

W. H. Porter.

THINGS TO THINK OF

Duties will always be more important than rights.

No man can do good work when his brain is muddy.

Every law looks blue to the man who wants to break it.

A good man builds success on a foundation of failure.

He who keeps one heart from breaking has not lived in vain.

THE POWER OF EXAMPLE

Scientists these days are proving over again things that every body has known always, almost, and some of the things show up in such startling fashion that it is worth while to stop and think about them just as if they were new. One of the things that has been proved up that way recently is the power of example. The preachers have always talked about it, and we have all allowed that there was something in it, but now they have got it down in figures, and can prove that an example set by some one else is worth just so large a per cent of your own strength to you.

This is the way they prove it. A man is fastened to a chair and told to do some one thing over and over again till he is tired out. Say he lifts his hand and drops it, and does it again and again till his arm is so tired he just can't move it. Then they scold him and make fun of him, and maybe stick a pin into him, and so he does it a few times more, but finally he stops again and simply can't go on. And the people can't make him till—some one sits down in front of him where he can see them, and does the thing he has grown tired of doing. And then the fellow goes ahead and does it all right, and he can do it almost as well as at the first, and keep it up a long time—all because he has seen some one else do it.

Now, just think what that means in every day life. If a man has been saying "No" to the fellows that are asking him to drink, and has said it over and over until he is almost worn out, and is just ready to quit and take a dram, and then he sees some one else say "No" good and hard, it will probably save him. And if a fellow has hard work to support his wife and children and is about worn out, and envying the people that he thinks are rich and have things easy, till he is about ready to quit, and then he sees some one else working hard and cheerfully, it will give him strength to take up his burden and go ahead. And there are lots of places just like those.

Each of us that amounts to anything wants to do good in this world and sometimes we go a long way out of our way to help some one a little. And here is shown—we have all known it before but it is shown up good and clear again—here is shown a way of helping without doing any more than we ought to for our own good. If we just do what is right, all day and every day, we will be setting examples to lots of people that we meet and pass, and that we may not know need help, and our example may do more good than any good thing we ever do. It is a chance to jump at.

DR. LUSK DEAD

Dr. John L. Lusk, one of Berea's best known and loved citizens, passed away from a complication of diseases last Wednesday morning. The funeral was held Wednesday evening at 3:00 in the Baptist Church, the Rev. Messrs. VanWinkle and Brandenburg conducting the services.

Dr. Lusk was 51 years old, having been born in Laurel County. He was a graduate from the University of Louisville in 1888, and at once began practice here having already made his home here before his graduation. For twenty years he was the leading practitioner thru many miles of country around here, and he won the esteem and love of all by his readiness to serve rich or poor at any cost to himself when there was any need. Till his illness, brought on by overwork, overtook him eight years ago, he was in all respects a model country doctor and an honor to his profession. Since then increasing illness and infirmities have handicapped him, but he has retained to the end the highest regard of his acquaintances.

Dr. Lusk married Miss Juan Azbill daughter of Dr. O. T. Azbill. She bore him two children, neither of whom lived, and is his only survivor.

The funeral was one of the largest ever held in Berea, and there were more wet eyes than are often seen. Hundreds felt in his death the loss of a dear friend, and agreed with Mr. VanWinkle when he said that Dr. Lusk had done harm only to himself, but that he had given his life for others in the spirit of Him who said "Not to be ministered unto but to minister."

SULLIVAN FOR GOVERNOR

The Henry County Local Nominates Hon. Jerre Sullivan, of Madison County.

(From Shelby Record.)

The Henry Local last week paid a deserved compliment to "the man of the hour in Kentucky" and suggested him as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the next election. Like our brother Gullion we know of no man in the State who is better fitted for the place, and not one whom we believe could come nearer to harmonizing the troubles that are within the party. There are other men like Mr. Sullivan, Ben Johnson and Ollie James, for instance. It is such men as these who must take the lead hereafter if we hope to get Kentucky back into the Democratic column. The Local says:

"The man of commanding ability and character in this assembly was Hon. J. A. Sullivan of Madison Co. With broad intellectual scope, and foresight akin to prescience, he came into the body with large thoughts and plans accompanied with a reserve power and force of character that enabled him to effectuate them in legislation. Consequently the new laws that will make most largely for the good of the State were his measure; and they are of incalculable importance.

ance. The betterment of educational conditions was his chief aim, and he did more for the cause, with a few strokes of his genius, than had been accomplished in a half century of tinkering by empiricists. His splendid powers seem never to have been warped by prejudice, but his influence which was ever a positive quantity exerted itself in every case along the lines of true statesmanship—for the exercise of which, in these days of graft, greed and little men, the lower house of the legislature is no mean forum. Mr. Sullivan is the man of the hour in Kentucky. He has all the elements and attributes for a great Governor of the State. With him at the head of the Democratic ticket in 1911 the party would regain control by the old time majority. The Henry Co. Local nominates him."

SPRING

The dreary winter has passed away,
The happy warblers sing,
The Southern breezes softly blow
And tell us now 'tis Spring.

Oh welcome lovely Spring time,
So cheerful, bright and fair,
The landscape now is beaming
With beauty rich and rare.

The charms of spring are wonderful,
All nature now seems glad,
After this chilly winter days
So lonely dark and sad.

The bleak and dreary winter,
It has no charms or mirth,
It often seems to me almost
God has forsaken earth.

But now in His great mercy,
He's changed those dreary days
To bright and glorious happy ones—
Oh marvelous are His ways.

The swallows now are here again,
The snow birds are in flight,
Oh, we should thank our Father
For the kindness He has shown.

The happy frogs are croaking
Their chorus to the streams,
The sky now has a summer hue,
The sun sheds brighter beams.

The busy bees are humming
Among the buds and flowers,
That grow so sweet and beautiful
In spring's refreshing showers.

The buttercups and daisies,
Are peeping through the grass,
And seem to nod a welcome
To the breezes as they pass.

The pathway now is soft and green
Beneath our weary feet;
And in the woodlands and the fields,
We hear the lamb's glad bleat.

And often when I hear them,
I join them in their mirth,
I am so glad to know again
God's not forsaken earth.

Florence Durham.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Powers' Pardon Plea Heard—Taft Greeted Warmly on Trip to Louisville—Prohibitionists Plan State Organization.

POWERS ARGUMENTS HEARD:—Gov. Willson last Saturday and Monday heard arguments for and against the pardon of Caleb Powers. He has not yet announced his decision. Powers' friends claim that they know there will be a pardon, but a good many other people say that Willson's pledge during the campaign still prevents him from pardoning any one connected with the Goebel case, and that Powers will have to stand another trial.

TAFT IN LOUISVILLE:—Secretary Taft spent part of two days in Louisville last week and was enthusiastically welcomed. He made a number of speeches, and when he got thru even the most rabid Democratic papers could find nothing to say against him. After he left the state Chairman Ernst of the Republican State Central Committee issued the following statement:—

"I believe that every one of the twenty-six delegates sent by Kentucky to the Republican national convention will go for Taft. I believe that there will be a hard fight all along the line, but I am confident that the people are for Taft, and that they will instruct their delegates accordingly. The two delegates from the first district, for whom we are contending, were fairly Taft delegates, and I include them in my estimate."

PROHIBITION CONVENTION:—Vice-Chairman Hiram W. Davis, of Louisville, Ky., has called a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Prohibition party to consider the matter of holding a State Convention and of appointing delegates to the National Convention to be held in Columbus, Ohio, July 15.

Kentucky is entitled to 37 delegates and an equal number of alternates, to this convention. If it is decided not to hold the State Convention; the delegates will be appointed by this committee. National Chairman Chas. R. Jones of Chicago, will meet with the committee.

It will be well for those who wish to be candidates to send their names to the Vice-Chairman to be presented to the Committee.

BURNED TO DEATH:—Mrs. Mary Jane Willoughby, a woman aged 58, was burned to death in her home near Georgetown, her dress catching fire from her cob pipe.

HARGIS STAYS IN JAIL:—Judge Adams last Saturday refused to grant [Continued on Sixth Page.]

MONEY TALKS

The Road to Wealth and How the Bank can Help You

Any body who has ordinary health and earning capacity can become in a measure financially independent in a few years if he will.

It is only necessary to regularly and systematically save the small amounts which most people carelessly let slip through their fingers every day.

If deposited from time to time in our savings department at 4 per cent compound interest, these small savings will in surprisingly short time amount to a considerable sum.

A good credit balance in our savings department puts its owner in a position to take immediate advantage of every opportunity to make a profitable investment and at the same time the money is not idle.

We pay four per cent compound interest on every dollar for every day it remains in our care and money may be withdrawn at any time without any previous notice or other formality of any kind.

Our resources of more than a quarter of a million dollars, and our capital, surplus and stockholders' liability of one hundred and ten thousand dollars more, are insurance for the safety of your deposits.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

TRYING TOBACCO RAIDERS

The fight against the night riders goes on, but without any important results so far. Over twenty men have been indicted and arrested, and one is on trial, but there have been no convictions and the riding goes on as usual.

The most sensational developments have come in the trial of Jake Elkins, alleged captain of the riders in Calloway County. Witnesses guarded by troops, swore that they had been forced into the hand under threats of death and had been made to take a blood oath. They said that there were many in the league for like reasons, and who had no sympathy with the riders. Also, they told of the doings of the riders and gave positive testimony against several of the leaders and members of the gangs.

The night riders who are in jail in Calloway County, tried to get help from the outside but their letters have been found, and double guards have been placed on the jail. Soldiers are on duty, in the town and the trials are proceeding with rifles in the court room.

The raiding has spread into one new county, Boyle, and there has been disorder within a few miles of Danville.



EASTER IS NEARLY HERE. ARE YOU READY FOR IT? THE LILIES ARE BLOOMING OUT IN BEAUTY. ARE YOU? IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY GOT YOUR NEW DRESS FOR EASTER IS IT NOT HIGH TIME?

COYLE & HAYES

You Pay Less—Or Get More

BOB HAMPTON of PLACER

By RANDALL PARRISH AUTHOR OF
"WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING" "MY LADY OF THE NORTH"
"HISTORIC ILLINOIS, ETC."



SYNOPSIS.

A detachment of the Eighteenth Infantry from Fort Belknap, trapped by Indians in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who introduces himself by the name of Hampton, also Gillis, the and a majority of the soldiers are killed. Hampton offers assistance to the girl and she accepts.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

She shook off the restraining touch of his hand as if it were contamination and sank down upon her knees beside the last body. He could barely perceive the dim outlines of her bowed figure, yet never moved, his breath perceptibly quickening, while he waited and waited. Without word or moan she bent yet lower and pressed her lips upon the cold, white face. The man caught no more than the faintest echo of a murmured "Good-bye, old dad; I wish I could take you with me." Then she stood stiffly upright, facing him. "I'm ready now," she announced calmly. "You can go ahead."

They crept among low shrubs and around the boulders, carefully guarding every slightest movement lest some rustle of disturbed foliage, or sound of loosened stone, might draw the fire of those keen watchers. Every inch of their progress was attained through tedious groping, yet the distance to be traversed was short, and Hampton soon found himself pressing against the uprising precipice. Against that background of dark cliff they might venture to stand erect, the faint glimmer of reflected light barely sufficient to reveal to each the shadowy outline of the other.

"Don't move an inch from this spot," he whispered. "It wouldn't be a square deal, Kid, to leave those poor fellows to their death without even telling them there's a chance to get out."

She attempted no reply, as he glided noiselessly away, but her face, could he have seen it, was not devoid of expression. This was an act of generosity and deliberate courage of the very kind most apt to appeal to her nature, and within her secret heart there was rapidly developing a respect for this man, who with such calm assurance won his own way. Then, suddenly, that black curtain was rent by jagged spurts of red and yellow flame. Dazed for an instant, her heart throbbing wildly to the sharp reports of the rifles, she shrunk cowering back, her fascinated gaze fixed on those implacable figures leaping forward from rock to rock. Almost with the flash and sound Hampton sprang hastily back and gathered her in his arms.

"Catch hold, Kid, anywhere; only go up, and quick!"

She retained no longer any memory of Hampton; her brain was completely terrorized. Inch by inch, foot by foot, clinging to a fragment of rock here, grasping a slippery branch there, occasionally helped by encountering a deeper gash in the face of the precipice, her movements concealed by the scattered cedars, she toiled feverishly up. The first time she became aware that Hampton was closely following was when her feet slipped along a naked rock, and she would have plunged headlong into unknown depths had she not come in sudden contact with his supporting shoulder. Faint and dizzy, and trembling like a leaf of an aspen, she crept forward onto a somewhat wider ledge of thin rock, and lay there quivering painfully from head to foot. A moment of suspense, and he was outstretched beside her, resting at full length along the very outer edge, his hand closing tightly over her own.

"Remain perfectly quiet," he whispered, panting heavily. "We can be no safer anywhere else."

Shots and yells, the dull crash of blows, the shouts of men engaged in a death struggle, the sharp crackling of innumerable rifles, the heart-rending moans of pain, the piercing scream of sudden torture, were borne upward to them from out the blackness. All at once the hideous uproar ceased with a final yelping of triumph, seemingly echoed the entire length of the chasm, in the midst of which one sallow voice pleaded pitifully,—"only to die away in a shriek. The two agonized fugitives lay listening, their ears strained to catch the slightest sound from below. Hampton's ears could discern evidences of movement, and he heard guttural voices calling at a distance, but to the vision all was black.

These uncertain sounds ceased, the strained ears of the fugitives heard the crashing of bodies through the thick shrubbery, and then even this noise died away in the distance. Yet neither ventured to stir or speak. It may be that the girl slept fitfully, worn out by long vigil and intense alarm; but the man proved less fortunate, his eyes staring out continually into the black void, his thoughts upon other days. His features were drawn and haggard when the first gray dawn found ghastly reflection along the opposite rock summit, and with blurred eyes he watched the faint

tinge of returning light steal downward into the canyon. At last it swept aside these lower clinging mists, as though some invisible hand had drawn back the night curtains, and he peered over the edge of his narrow resting place, gazing directly down upon the scene of massacre. With a quick gasp of unpeakable horror he shrank so sharply back as to cause the suddenly awakened girl to start and glance into his face.

"What is it?" she questioned, with quick catching of breath, reading that which she could not clearly interpret in his shocked expression.

"Nothing of consequence," and he faintly endeavored to smile. "I suppose I must have been dreaming also, and most unpleasantly. No; please do not look down; it would only cause your head to reel, and our upward climb is not yet completed. Do you feel strong enough now to make another attempt to reach the top?"

"Can we?" she questioned helplessly. "We can, simply because we must," and his white teeth shut together firmly. "There is no possibility of retracing our steps downward, but with the help of this daylight we surely ought to be able to discover some path leading up."

He rose cautiously to his feet, pressing her more closely against the face of the cliff, thus holding her in comparative safety while preventing her from glancing back into the dizzy chasm. The most difficult portion of their journey was apparently just before them. More than once they tottered on the very brink, held to safety

lifting his tired body and his reeling head, until he could sit partially upright and gaze unsteadily about. The girl yet remained motionless at his feet, her thick hair, a mass of red gold in the sunshine, completely concealing her face, her slender figure quivering to sobs of utter exhaustion. Before them stretched the barren plain, brown, desolate, drear, offering in all its wide expanse no hopeful promise of rescue. With hand partially shading his aching eyes from the blinding glare, the man studied its every exposed feature, his face hardening again into lines of stern determination. The girl stirred from her position, flinging back her heavy hair with one hand, and looking up into his face with eyes that read at once his disappointment.

"Have you any water left?" she asked at last, her lips parched and burning as if from fever.

He shook the canteen dangling forgotten at his side. "There may be a few drops," he said, handing it to her, although scarcely removing his fixed gaze from off that dreary plain. "We shall be obliged to make those trees yonder; there ought to be water there in plenty, and possibly we may strike a trail."

There was nothing more said between them. Like two automatons, they started off across the parched grass, the heat waves rising and falling as they stumbled forward. Neither realized until then how thoroughly that hard climb up the rocks, the strain of continued peril, and the long abstinence from food had sapped their strength, yet to remain where they were meant certain death; all hope found its center amid those distant heaving trees.

No one can explain later how such deeds are ever accomplished; how the tortured soul controls physical weakness, and compels strained sinews to perform the miracle of action when all ambition has died. Hampton surely must have both seen and known, for he kept his direction, yet never afterwards did he regain any clear memory of it.

CHAPTER IV.

On the Naked Plain.

It was 218 miles, as the crow flies, between old Fort Belknap and the rock ford crossing the Bear Water, every foot of that dreary, treeless distance Indian-haunted, the favorite



"If I Select Your Bullet Rather Than the Rocks, What Then?"

merely by desperate cluttings at rock or shrub, yet never once did the man loosen his guarding grasp of his companion. Pressed tightly against the smooth rock, feeling for every crevice, every slightest irregularity of surface, making use of creeping tendrils or dead branch, daring death along every inch of the way, these two creepers at last attained the opening to a little gulley, and sank down, faint and trembling. The girl glanced furtively at him, the long lashes shadowing the expression of her lowered eyes. In spite of deep prejudice she felt impelled to like this man; he accomplished things, and he didn't talk.

It was nothing more serious than a hard and toilsome climb after that, a continuous struggle testing every muscle, straining every sinew, causing both to sink down again and again, panting and exhausted, no longer stimulated by imminent peril. The narrow cleft they followed led somewhere away from the exposed foot of the precipice, yet arose steep and jagged before them. It was bridged finally by a cedar trunk, which Hampton wrenched from out its rocky foothold, and the two crept cautiously forward, to emerge where the sunlight rested golden at the summit. They sank face downward in the short grass, barely conscious that they had finally won their desperate passage.

Slowly Hampton succeeded in up-

skulking place and hating ground of the restless Sioux. Winter and summer this wide expanse had to be suspiciously patrolled by numerous military scouting parties, anxious to learn more regarding the uncertain whereabouts of wandering bands and the purposes of malcontents.

One such company, composed of a dozen mounted infantrymen, accompanied by three Cree trappers, rode slowly and wearily across the brown exposed uplands down into the looser, greener grass of the wide valley bottom, until they emerged upon a barely perceptible trail which wound away in snake-like twistings, toward those high, barren hills whose blue masses were darkly silhouetted against the western sky. The animals moved steadily forward, reluctant and weary, their heads drooping dejectedly, their duteated nostrils red and quivering, the oily perspiration streaking their dusted sides. The tired men, half blinded by the glare, lolled heavily in their deep cavalry saddles, with encrusted eyes staring moodily ahead.

Riding alone, and slightly in advance of the main body, his mount a rangy, broad-chested roan, streaked with alkali dust, the drooping head telling plainly of wearied muscles, was the officer in command. He was a pleasant-faced, stalwart young fellow, with the trim figure of a trained athlete, possessing a square chin smooth-

ly shaven, his intelligent blue eyes half concealed beneath his hat brim, which had been drawn low to shade them from the glare, one hand pressing upon his saddle holster as he leaned over to rest. No insignia of rank served to distinguish him from those equally dusty fellows plodding gloomily behind, but a broad stripe of yellow running down the seams of his trousers, together with his high boots, bespoke the cavalry service, while the front of his battered campaign hat bore the decorations of two crossed sabers, with a gilded "7" prominent between. His attire was completed by a coarse blue shirt, unbuttoned at the throat, about which had been loosely knotted a darker colored silk handkerchief, and across the back of the saddle was fastened a uniform jacket, the single shoulder strap revealed presenting the plain yellow of a second lieutenant.

Attaining to the summit of a slight knoll, whence a somewhat wider vista lay outspread, he partially turned his face toward the men straggling along in the rear, while his hand swept across the dreary scene.

"If that line of trees over yonder indicates the course of the Bear Water, Carson," he questioned quietly, "where are we expected to hit the trail leading down to the ford?"

The sergeant, thus addressed, a little stocky fellow wearing a closely clipped gray mustache, spurred his exhausted horse into a brief trot, and drew up short by the officer's side, his heavy eyes scanning the vague distance, even while his right hand was uplifted in perfunctory salute.

"There's no trail I know about along this bank, sir," he replied respectfully, "but the big cottonwood with the dead branch forking out at the top is the ford guide."

They rode down in moody silence into the next depression, and began wearily climbing the long hill opposite, apparently the last before coming directly down the banks of the stream. As his barely moving horse topped the uneven summit, the lieutenant suddenly drew in his rein, and uttering an exclamation of surprise, beat forward, staring intently down in his immediate front. For a single instant he appeared to doubt the evidence of his own eyes; then he swung hastily from the saddle, all weariness forgotten.

"My God!" he cried, sharply, his eyes suspiciously sweeping the bare slope. "There are two bodies lying here—white people!"

They lay all doubled up in the coarse grass, exactly as they had fallen, the man resting face downward, the slender figure of the girl clasped vice-like in his arms, with her tightly closed eyes upturned toward the glaring sun. Never once questioning but that he was confronting the closing scene of a gruesome tragedy, the thoroughly aroused lieutenant dropped upon his knees beside them, his eyes steadily moist with sympathy, his nervous fingers feeling for a possible heart-beat. A moment of hushed, breathless suspense followed, and then he began flinging terse, eager commands across his shoulder to where his men were clustered.

"Here! Carson, Perry, Ronk, lay hold quick, and break this fellow's clasp," he cried, briefly. "The girl retains a spark of life yet, but the man's arms fairly crush her."

With all the rigidity of actual death those clenching hands held their tenacious grip, but the aroused soldiers wrenched the interlaced fingers apart with every tenderness possible in such emergency, shocked at noting the expression of intense agony stamped upon the man's face when thus exposed to view. The whole terrible story was engraven there—how he had toiled, agonized, suffered, before finally yielding to the inevitable and plunging forward in unconsciousness, written as legibly as though by a pen. Carson, who in his long service had witnessed much of death and suffering, beat tenderly above him, seeking for some faint evidence of lingering life. The anxious lieutenant, bereaved under the hot sun-glare, strode hastily across from beside the unconscious but breathing girl, and stood gazing doubtfully down upon them.

"Any life, sergeant?" he demanded, his voice rendered husky by sympathy. "He doesn't seem entirely gone, sir," and Carson glanced up into the officer's face, his own eyes filled with feeling. "I can distinguish just a wee bit of breathing, but it's so weak the pulse hardly stirs."

"What do you make of it?" "Starving at the bottom, sir. The only thing I see now is to get them down to water and food."

The young officer glanced swiftly about him across that dreary picture of sun-baked, desolate prairie stretching in every direction, his eyes pausing slightly as they surveyed the tops of the distant cottonwoods.

"Sling blankets between your horses," he commanded, decisively. "Move quickly, kids, and we may save one of these lives yet."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Campfire Trees.

Says Secretary James Wilson, of the department of agriculture: "For years the department has been distributing camphor tree seed and thousands of trees are now growing throughout the south and Pacific coast states. Two years ago a serious effort was made to develop the manufacture of camphor from these trees. Satisfactory results have been secured and a large manufacturing concern is now building up a camphor grove of 2,000 acres in Florida, from which it hopes to make camphor. This firm uses more than \$500,000 worth of camphor every year."

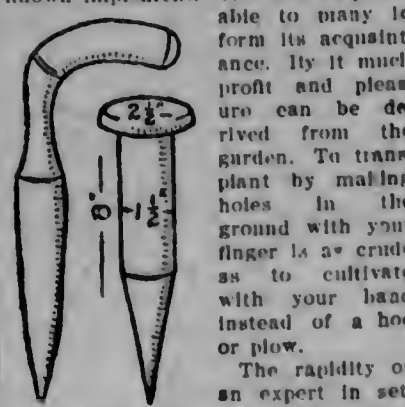
Speech and Silence. I have often regretted my speech never my silence.—FABRIZIO D'AMICO

HORTICULTURE

THE DIBBLE.

Make Quick Work of Transplanting by Its Use.

The transplanting peg is a little known implement. It would be profitable to many to form its acquaintance. It is much profit and pleasure can be derived from the garden. To transplant by making holes in the ground with your finger is as crude as to cultivate with your hand instead of a hoe or plow.



The rapidity of an expert in setting plants with a peg is a surprise to the novice. I have had men peg in 20 plants to the minute or 1,200 in an hour. Steel pegs are for sale, but a wooden one costs nothing and is far better. As plants are of different kinds and sizes, I find different sizes and shapes of pegs necessary, so I whittle the pegs to suit the kind of plants I am setting.

The right use, and the rapid use, of the peg will gradually be learned by practice. If the ground is too wet, dirt will stick to the peg; if too dry, it will fall back into the hole when the peg is removed. In either case, this can be avoided by giving the peg a twist as it is removed from the hole. Sometimes the hole is too small to admit the plant. This can be overcome by wabbling the peg while making the hole.

When the plant is inserted, continues the writer in Farm and Home, the dirt should be pressed firmly about it with the peg. This is done by a movement of the wrist, in which the peg is thrown from an upright position to a sharp slant, so that while the point of the peg has pressed the dirt on the far side of the plant, the side of the peg, by a semi-circular movement of the hand, has pressed the dirt on the right and on the side next to you. This movement is not easily learned.

To gain rapid movement practice by counting four. When you say one pick up the plant with the left hand; two, make the hole with the right; three, insert plant with the left; four, press the dirt about the plant with the right. Begin very slowly and increase the movement until you are planting as fast as you can count. You will be surprised how quickly you attain this speed.

FARM NOTES.

Every farm should have some live stock.

An animal's comfort means the owner's profit.

It is never wise or profitable to keep an animal in poor flesh.

The trained veterinarian should be encouraged and patronized.

No one who has to labor for a living should slight small industries.

Good crops, stock, fertility and industry are the essential features in good farming.

There is a certain satisfaction in taking a yearly inventory of the farm. It is the best way to find the "leaks," too.

Keep the land as rich as possible. Angleworms work more in rich land than in poor land, and they constantly improve the soil.

Plow Up Thin Meadows.

If meadows are thin they had better be plowed up than left to lie in hope that they will recover their old vigor. It is difficult to apply manure effectively from the top. If the land is plowed up and given a free application of manure and then put into some crop that will require cultivation, more progress will be made than can be made in any other way. Many a thin meadow is kept year after year, hardly paying for the work put upon it in mowing and curing the light crop of hay, which is often very wily. When a meadow becomes thin it is a good indication that it should be put into some other crop for a few years.

Bordeaux Mixture.

(a) Five pounds copper sulphate, five pounds lime, 50 gallons water. (b) Two pounds copper sulphate, four pounds lime, 50 gallons water. Dissolve the blue vitriol, one pound to one gallon of water. Slack the lime. Dilute both the lime and copper sulphate to half the total number of gallons of hordaux to be made, and pour the two through a strainer into a third vessel. The produce of this third vessel is bordeaux mixture. If the mixture turns hino litpus paper red add more lime.

Lime Sulphur Wash.

Twenty pounds slaked lime, 15 pounds flowers of sulphur, 50 gallons of water. Slack the lime in the cooking receptacle. With a little water make a thick paste of the sulphur. With about ten gallons of water, add the sulphur and the slacked or partially slacked lime and boil, preferably by steam, an hour. Add enough water to make 50 gallons. Strain when putting into spraying tank. Use while warm if possible. This is the best known remedy for scale insects.

ORCHARD MANAGEMENT.

The Methods Which Give the Best Results.

An interesting discussion upon the cultural and methods of orchard management is now going on in horticultural circles. Valuable information is given by the adherents of the different methods. Arguments in support of either method are not only logical, but are supported by experiments successfully conducted, extending over a period of years. The searcher for knowledge is left in doubt as to which system is best, unless he has had personal experience, or is able to read between the lines of the discussion and get at the true inwardness of the situation.

It is well for all persons to understand that few men fall under any system where intense energy is practiced, and almost ability in utilizing conditions and circumstances is displayed. Grant Hiltchings brought immense success to a soil mulch system, where hundreds would fail. It is the man in my opinion that constitutes the first requisite. I would emphasize, writes A. N. Brown in Orange Judd Farmer, that Mr. Hiltchings studied and understood his conditions. He knew exactly how to control them. He could calculate results, based upon his own experiences, just as intelligently as he could solve a problem in mathematics.

It is my purpose to take up the issue and discuss either system, but let me forget, I want to call attention to a few facts that the thoughtful orchardist must ever keep before him if he wishes to make the best of his environment. If he practices the soil system, or the soil mulch system, or the cultural mulch system, the fundamentals must be observed. It is known that a fruit tree makes 80 percent of its wood growth and buds before July 1.

There is then a cessation of wood growth and bud formation, ostensibly to allow it to mature fully before the approach of winter. Any system practiced not in accord with this plan of nature is faulty.

Again, a bearing apple tree requires to make its growth, 1.47 pounds nitrogen, 0.29 pounds phosphoric acid and 1.57 pounds potash. These plant food elements must be supplied in this ratio. A deficiency in any one of the elements lowers the ratio to the same extent. We know that these elements must be supplied either naturally or artificially. In supplying them, however, we dare not lose sight of the fact that moisture, till and humus are factors in the availability and solubility of these plant food elements.

A proper cultural system will also stimulate growth and make necessary soil conditions at the time when such wood growth and bud growth must take place. Such cultural system, accompanied by the fall and winter mulch system, with some legumes, which must never be removed, but plowed under, will furnish the necessary humus so that moisture consumed by culture is held for supplying the tree as needed, and in dissolving and making available the mineral plant food elements latent in the soil.

The legume cover crop furnishing all needed nitrogen, or, in fact, such system practiced, will furnish to each acre 203 pounds nitrogen, 49 pounds phosphoric acid and 205 pounds potash. This amount of plant food is returned to the soil less the amount required for the growth of the crop itself, and such as may be eliminated in the process of disintegration. A culture mulch system practiced along these lines with a view of meeting the natural requirements of tree and fruit is ideal. It is within the reach of every orchardist except upon extremely hilly or rocky situations.

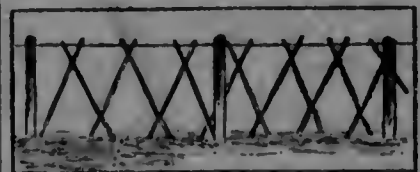
A mulch system to be successful must be such that humus and moisture are supplied in full amount at the proper time, and in such form or manner that nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are furnished as needed. A purely soil system is faulty, by reason of the fact that no humus is furnished. The moisture is taken when it is most needed, and the growing of the sod at the season when the tree needs moisture and food taken from instead of furnishing to the plant food needed.

The cultural mulch system is within the reach of every orchardist. The soil mulch system is within the reach of only certain orchardists; those who have a particularly moist and poor soil. The soil method should only be practiced where the other systems are impossible. In every fruit section it is now pretty generally conceded that the cultural mulch system of orchard management is the most economical and the most profitable.

EASY WAY TO POLE BEANS.

Trellis on Which Beans Will Find Ready Support.

Set posts at convenient distances apart and stretch a wire at the top. This may be done as soon as ground



Trellis for Beans.

is plowed. Plant and cultivate one row each side of line until beans begin to vine, then set pole slanting, tying them together where they cross at the wire. This braces the whole row, explains Farm and Home, and beans can be cultivated with hoe. Hills three feet apart in row with one vine to hill are better than two vines.

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DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Remember the Easter Services Sunday.

A good house and lot to rent. Desirable location. See J. M. Early.

U. S. Wyatt's son Ulysses Junior is recovering from pneumonia.

A boy arrived at the home of Mr. Eli Baker on Jackson St., Thursday.

The Misses Spalding who have been staying with Prof. and Mrs. Dodge for a few days have returned to New York.

Miss Nettie Haley of Big Hill was visiting here Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Noel Mitchell was called home last Sunday by the very serious illness of his father Mr. Ephraim Mitchell of Silver Creek.

Mrs. M. H. Clagett returned Monday from Litchfield, Ky., where she attended the funeral of her mother-in-law.

The Easter exercise to be given by the pupils of the Parish House S. S. will be held Sunday evening at 7:15 at the Parish House. All are invited and a fine time is expected.

Miss Emily St. Clair the Secretary of Y. W. C. A. of Kentucky and Tennessee was here for a few days this week. She gave some very helpful talks to the girls and led the meeting of Y. W. C. A. Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wyatt, Misses Nina King, Elton Jackson and Alice Trearway and Mr. Tom Logan went to Richmond Wednesday night to attend the opera.

Mrs. Everett VanWinkle and children returned from Ohio where they have been visiting with Mrs. VanWinkle's brother, Dr. Owen Itoke for the past few months.

Mr. Eph Mitchell of near Silver Creek is seriously ill, his whole right side having been paralyzed.

Mrs. J. W. Rupert, who has been in Richmond for her health for some time, has returned greatly improved.

WANTED:—Hottelable, energetic man to sell lubricating oils, greases and paints in Madison County and adjacent counties. Salary or commission. Stetson Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

J. W. Stephens has just got in a carload of ice, and is ready to serve customers. Phone 133-3. Regular routes will be started later.

There will be a Sunday school rally at the Silver Creek church house at 2:30 Sunday. George Dick and Miss Douglas will speak. Everybody invited.

Mr. Thomas Higginbottom, who recently sold his farm between Paint Lick and Wallacetown, and went to middle Tennessee with the intention of buying a farm, has returned for a visit before finally settling down in his new home.

Frank Klumpp has returned from Omaha, Neb., and will probably remain at home and go to farming.

Howard Switzer, Jr., has taken a place as telegrapher and time keeper on the L. & A. at Heidelberg.

Dr. L. A. Davis and T. J. Osborne spent Tuesday fishing in the Higginbottom pond.

The Rev. Mr. Brandenburg and wife spent Monday with Mr. William Todd.

Mr. G. W. Cheney of Richmond and his daughter Maud are visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Pawley this week.

W. N. Hughes of Greenhall was in town last week, returning to his home Friday.

C. W. Hart left last Friday for Dayton, O., Soldiers Home where he will be for some time.

Miss Della Godbey, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. D. Lewis for two weeks, returned to her home in Moreland Wednesday.

Mrs. Maggie Golden has been confined to her home for several days after having her tonsils operated on.

Those who have money to invest in Berea or are looking for a site for a home, should read Holiday's ad, on last page. There are some good bargains offered there.

Miss Emma J. Haagen, in charge of the college school at Burning Springs, arrived in town Wednesday for a short visit.

Deputy Sheriff W. A. Johnson, who has done so much toward breaking up lawlessness around here is now after a young man accused of shooting on the highway and also stealing a box of tobacco, and perhaps other articles. After the tobacco was stolen last week, Johnson got a warrant and searched the home of J. H. Settle at Big Hill, where he found it. He arrested Settle, but gave him permission to talk for a minute with his mother for whom every one has the deepest sympathy, putting a guard at the back of the house so he could not escape. Settle did not appear again, and when the house was searched was not to be found. His escape remains a mystery but it is believed he is still around.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Miss Haupt has rented the cottage behind the Conservatory for the Spring term and will live there with her mother, who arrived Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Edwards is expecting her father, mother, brother and sister from Lepsale, O., to arrive here late this week, and remain over Sunday.

Supt. Edwards was in Richmond, Tuesday.

Pres. Frost was in Cincinnati from Saturday to Monday night. He preached Sunday and addressed the Evangelical Alliance Monday. Both Pres. and Mrs. Frost plan to leave Friday for a two weeks trip in the East. After their return they will be here till after Commencement.

Prof. William Cook's many friends here will be sorry to learn, he has accepted a position at Arkansas College, Hatesville, Ark., and will not be here next year. He received an offer from the same college before coming to Berea, but a change in plans on the part of the college led to a withdrawal of the offer at that time. Prof. Cook has been out of his classes with grippe for several days, and is just getting about again. Mrs. Cook had the misfortune to fall down stairs Tuesday and was badly shaken up, but not seriously injured.

There was a general holiday after chapel Tuesday in honor of the birthday of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, who gave a large part of the College endowment fund. Early morning classes were held as usual but the Chapel exercises were prolonged. The band rendered three selections in the way

which Mr. Canfield has made famous, then Pres. Frost told of the raising of the Pearson endowment and of the building up of the college on other ways and Miss Anna Leavett read a sketch of Dr. Pearsons. In the afternoon there were several attempted walking parties that were driven in by rain, and one crowd drove to Richmond.

State Secretary Weatherford of the Y. M. C. A. was a visitor here two days this week. He spoke at Chapel Wednesday morning and addressed the boys Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

Mrs. Dr. Cook leaves town tomorrow on her trip to her old home in Halle, Germany, where she will spend the summer.

GEORGETOWN 15; BEREA 3

Georgetown defeated Berea at baseball by the score of 15-3 Monday in one of the poorest exhibitions of the game ever seen here. The visitors evidently thought they were having a practice game, and did not work very hard. With all their carelessness, however, they far outplayed Berea, which did not seem to be awake at any stage of the game.

Two points on the score card show where Berea fell down. The home boys made one more hit than the visitors, and got more men to first base. But there they stopped. They were caught asleep on bases, failed to steal, allowed themselves to be forced out and made all kinds of plays that showed poor brain work. Georgetown stole 14 bases, Berea three. In the fielding there was almost the same difference. Berea made 15 errors to Georgetown's nine, and besides the Berea catchers had five passed balls, against one for the Georgetown man. Lack of team work showed all thru. The worst exhibition was in the last inning, when Ellis and Meese ran together and Meese had to retire with a bloody nose. It was Meese's ball, but Ellis thought Meese would be too late and there was no coaching, etc. The boys have been practicing very little. It is no use without a better pitcher, but Monday's game was lost in the field, and not in the battery. Frost, so far as the records show, pitched as good a game as Rossell, who was evidently not doing his best.

The score—

GEORGETOWN	AB	R	H	E	PO
Stephens, C. H.	6	2	2	0	4
Barrett, J. B.	6	1	3	2	5
Coffins, J. B.	6	1	1	1	1
Nash, A.	6	3	0	4	1
Rossell, P.	6	2	0	4	1
Stephens, C.	5	2	1	2	9
Gray, H.	5	2	1	1	0
Cockmore, R.	5	1	2	0	1
Grady, G.	5	1	0	0	1
Totals	50	15	12	9	17

BEREA	AB	R	H	E	PO
Meese, C.	5	0	1	8	2
Osborne, J. B.	5	2	1	2	9
Nickell, J. B.	5	0	2	4	0
Logan, H.	5	0	2	2	0
Carney, J. B.	5	0	2	4	1
Buchanan, R.	5	0	1	0	1
Bald, C.	4	0	3	1	0
Nahaffey, S.	4	1	0	2	1
Frost, P.	3	0	0	1	7
Wheeler, C.	3	0	0	1	1
Ellis, P.	3	1	0	0	1
Totals	42	3	13	15	27

INNINGS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 RUNS

Georgetown	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	15
Berea	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3

Two base hits—Rossell, Gray, Nickell.
Three base hits—Bald.
Sacrifice hits—Cockmore, Nash, Frost.
Stolen bases—by Georgetown 14, by Berea 3.
Left on bases—Georgetown 8, Berea 12.
Earned runs—Georgetown 2, Berea 0.
Struck out—by Frost 7, by Ellis 1, by Rossell 5.
Hit by pitched ball—Nash.
Bases on balls—off Frost 4, off Rossell 3.
Wild pitches—Frost 1.
Passed balls—Stephens 1, Meese 4.
Double plays—Rossell to Stephens to Stephens.
Wheeler and Ellis substituted for Frost and Meese in the 9th inning.

Easter

Announcement.

We have the "Merry Widow" Hats, and all the other new styles.

Great specialty in the famous "Queen Quality shoes and slippers, in tans, patents, gunmetal and vici kid.

Lace and gauze hosiery in tan and black, muslin and knit underwear.

Wash materials and woolen dress goods and all necessary trimmings.

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Come at once. Don't miss the Bargains.

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Seeing is Believing.

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Berea, Kentucky.

PHI DELTA BANQUET

The fourth annual banquet of Phi Delta Literary Society, was held in Ladies Hall Saturday evening, April 11th. The South Annex proved to be a very satisfactory place for the occasion.

The decorations though simple made the room very attractive. The tables were arranged in three parallel rows, with a fourth on the raised platform which gave it an unique appearance. The tables were decorated with violets, mountain pansies, ferns and carnations.

The menu which consisted of three courses was attractively served by ten apparently experienced waiters. The guests numbering about 140 were delightfully entertained by the Phi Delta orchestra, during the progress of the serving; after which came the programme. Fulkerson as toast master proved himself fully equal to the occasion. Everett Kirk in responding to the toast, "Our Affiliates" revealed the fact that he had a familiar subject, though he was slightly embarrassed by the revelation of one of his former romances, which was clearly shown by the toastmaster.

Miss Todd's response was heartily enjoyed by all since it appealed so forcibly to the toast master. Mr. H. H. Felmy followed with a detailed description of the faculty, revealing many of the unknown characters and showing partially to none and justice to all.

"Our Society Ideal" was next discussed by Mr. D. A. Daily to the entire satisfaction of all.

Last but not least came Prof. J. W. Dinsmore with his "Wise and Otherwise." Neither was very fully defined but the former beautifully displayed in the way of a most appropriate poem to Phi Delta.

After thanking the many friends who had so kindly assisted in the preparation of the banquet, Mr. Fulkerson led in singing the Society song, after which the merry crowd departed.

SIDEWALK ORDINANCE PASSED

The town council Tuesday night adopted the sidewalk ordinance discussed in these columns two weeks ago, calling for cement walks between the crest of the hill on Prospect St. and Welch's corner, and as far as the Baptist church on the Richmond Road. The cost is to be borne by the property owners. A full copy of the ordinance will be published next week.

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A five room cottage, two porches, large well shaped lot, with good improvements, located on Chestnut St. Quarters for cow, horse, 100 chickens. Must be seen to be appreciated. A bargain if taken at once. For particulars see M. L. Spluk, Berea, Ky.

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J. W. Herndon.

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NEWHOME



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Glasses to Suit All Conditions.

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HYDEN - - - - - KY

"Mr. Lengfellner, I'd have given \$100.00 if my roof had not leaked last night," said Mr. R. Richardson to me after a rainy night.

His roof had been put on by a carpenter who made a profession of metal roofing.

Yet some merchants, in order to fool people and sell their sorry roofing tell you, "Don't let Lengfellner fool you. Any carpenter can put on metal roofing."

Yes, any carpenter can put on metal roofing. But there is only one man that can fix it, and always is called in to fix it, after it is put on by a carpenter, and that one man is Henry Lengfellner, manufacturer of high grade metal roofing.

Stop in my shop on Saturday of each week and get a Bargain in metal building supplies.

I can save you 40 per cent on iron which merchants sell to you. On valley tin I can save you 50 per cent; on gunboat paint 60 per cent; and paper roofing 75 per cent.

HENRY LENGFELLNER

The Metal Roof Man.

Golden Place, - - - - - Berea, Ky.

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A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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Stanley Ernst, Editor and Manager.

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Happy is the individual who has no grievances to redress.

Japan will first make war on that large and overshadowing deficit.

Billy Lush has resigned from the Yale football team. But hushing will continue in the same old way.

Highheart, who died the other day, was the richest Indian in America. An Indian doesn't have to live up to his name, any more than a white man.

New York women may have tab-leaux vivants as interesting as Chicago's, but it will be everlastingly remembered in the smart set that Chicago got there first.

The man with the hammer doesn't always hit the nail right on the head," says the Washington Post. This is very true; he is engaged most of the time knocking his fellow-man.

A bigamist in Britain is said to have married 500 times. And yet, so stubborn is tradition, they will probably continue, in England, to give the palm of bravery to Nelson and Gordon.

Another well-known French writer on international politics declares that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable. Couldn't we get the French to let us have peace if we paid them well for it?

The World almanac gives the standing army of Japan as 220,000, figures indicating that a great part of it is in the United States acting as spies and getting arrested to help out the poor, but deserving, newspaper correspondents.

According to a St. Louis physician no scientific practitioner of medicine recognizes any such disease as the grippe. But it is pretty safe to suppose that they get rather angry if their bill for its treatment is not recognized.

Gertrude Atherton has announced that "New York never makes up its mind about anything." After all, remarks the Baltimore American, it is really interesting to discover that New York has a mind. The general impression is that it is entirely pocketbook.

The Mont Cenis route, the oldest of the Alpine through lines, is to follow the lead of the St. Gothard and Simplon routes and employ electric traction on its mountain division. Under the stress of competition of the more recent lines, the French government has also double-tracked the approach to the tunnel on its side of the mountain, and the Italian government will carry this double-tracking to Turin.

One of the English "suffragettes," who tried, but vainly, to start the doctrine of force in this country, has been telling London that suffrage is checked in this country by the gallantry of the men, who say the women can have anything they ask for, and by the folly of the women, who reply that they have already everything they want. She seems, with true British demerit, to be utterly oblivious of the excellent showing she is making for us all around.

Cable lines look straight enough as seen on the maps, but they are anything but straight as they lie on the ocean floor. Dr. Klotz of Canada said in a recent lecture that the great Pacific cable, 8,000 miles long, between Vancouver and New Zealand was time and again deflected from a straight line between the island stations at which it touched in order to avoid towering submarine mountains or craters or ground that was hard or otherwise undesirable as a resting place for the cable.

The Ohio state fire marshal has been looking up the records and makes the announcement that last year in the United States parlor matches caused a loss of \$2,000,000 and 500 lives. That is a serious and tragic matter. But it is not fair to lay the blame wholly on the matches. They may be dangerous, but as a rule they do not start fires spontaneously. It is the human factor that must be reckoned with, and unfortunately, there is a great deal of carelessness, thoughtlessness and stupidity in the world.

Bar Anarchy

America's Doors Closed to Followers of Red Flag

By HON. GEO. B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner of Immigration, Boston.



THE recent instructions of Secretary Straus of the department of commerce and labor indicate the rigor with which it is intended to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the exclusion features of the immigration laws. Congress has done much in the past ten years to strengthen the immigration laws, and there is a strong movement directed to obtaining even more effective provisions of exclusion. The laws took cognizance of anarchists at the time of the assassination of William McKinley, but the president's murderer, it was found, was born in America, and it is not surprising that some anarchists manage to get into this country, as into every other.

It has been suggested that each immigrant should produce a certificate from the police authorities of the community from which he departs, this certificate to be a guarantee of his law-abiding character. It is generally understood, however, that this system would not work with complete satisfaction, because the authorities might be anxious to rid themselves of dangerous persons.

Recently the suggestion has been made that aliens be deported, if convicted of felony, within three years after their arrival in this country.

The immigration bureau years ago adopted the plan of enlisting the services of physicians of the marine hospitals in certain countries to pass upon the physical and mental health of every intending immigrant. This plan has worked well, the physicians recommending the prevention of immigration in many cases.

If the duty and authority of the consuls could be extended so that they would investigate the character of intending immigrants, as well as the physical health of such persons, that, it seems to me, would be a great advantage. It is certainly of the utmost necessity, in view of the recurrence of crimes of anarchistic, if not insane violence in this and other countries, that the closest observation be exercised to exclude the morbid in mind as well as the morbid in body.

Nobody but a madman would commit some of the atrocious crimes that are reported from time to time, and it seems reasonable to suppose that even closer investigation of the character, disposition and environment, and of the political and social affiliations of intending immigrants, would exclude more dangerous persons than the laws now can reach.

Geo. B. Billings

Here's to the Bargain Hunter

By GWEN E. BYRON.

Isn't it about time that someone came forward in defense of the bargain-hunter? In one way and another a lot of fun is made at her expense, and seldom it is that she gets her deserts.

Men are the greatest offenders, for most women are natural if not systematic bargain hunters. Men speak from a sense of superiority, for who ever heard of a man going on a still hunt for bargains? A mere man when he wants an article goes to the nearest store, sees what he wants, says "I'll take it," then asks the price.

One man I know used to buy things by the wholesale. His last offense was buying little Willie, who was 7 years old and growing like a weed, half a dozen pairs of shoes of the same size. Since then his wife has done all the buying.

Yet men are in a great many cases the gainers, for a good bargain hunter is a money saver. When Mrs. B. H. picks up the papers and reads the advertisements of the city merchants, she notes the things she needs. As we all do, indeed; but we are not all of us systematic bargain hunters, and so many of us are short of funds at that particular time. Mrs. B. H. saves for just such occasions. She keeps mental stocks of the things that are lacking or need replenishing in her house or in the wardrobes of herself and family. When she sees advertisements that fit in with her needs she is prepared to take advantage of them, and she goes at it in a business-like way.

The superior woman who "never goes to a bargain sale" misses many an opportunity, and, what is more, that exhilarating sense of having gotten the best of a bargain; for, after all, there is a delicious sense of achievement in having the credit on your side. There is the joy of the hunt, which to the true bargain-hunter is as great as a genuine hunt to a sportsman; there is the knowledge gained of the different stores, which cannot be gotten in any other way; and last, but in no ways least, there is the great saving of money. Of course, buying an article simply because it is cheap, when one has no immediate or future use for it, is not good bargain-hunting. It is the systematic bargain-hunter for whom I wish to put in a good word—the woman who knows what she wants, and knows when, where and how to get what she wants.

Young and Old Need Exercise

By FLOE A. ROYAL.

patients from all classes who come under my consideration.

The truth is that we have too little athletics. The people at large are not yet aware of the wonderful influence which exercise, regular and systematic, has upon the constitution. Athletics in the general sense of the word is the best remedy for a harmonious development of the body and should be recommended and encouraged everywhere. The field of athletics has been so widened as to make possible all kinds and forms of exercises for men and women, young and old.

One of the most erroneous views which people and even partisans of athletics entertain is that athletics must be begun by the young; that older people should let it alone. Nothing is more illogical. Older people should be encouraged to go through certain exercises which will benefit their systems as much if not more than young people.

TO SUPPRESS "REDS"

SPECIAL MESSAGE ON ANARCHISTS FROM PRESIDENT.

ADDITIONAL LAWS NEEDED

Senate Passes Employers' Liability Bill Without Change — House Makes Progress Despite Democratic Filibuster.

Washington.—Suppression of anarchy as the greatest question before the nation was called to the attention of congress by President Roosevelt in a special message. The executive submits what has been done under existing statutes, but says there should be further legislation.

The anarchist is declared the enemy of all mankind and no paper, published here or abroad, propagating anarchism should be permitted to circulate in the mails, the president declares.

This message, containing only about 100 words, is one of the shortest Mr. Roosevelt has transmitted to congress. With the message he transmitted a report reviewing the legal phases of the question by Attorney General Bonaparte.

Message of the President.

The message of the president follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I herewith submit a letter from the department of justice, which explains itself. Under this opinion, I hold that existing statutes give the president the power to prohibit the postmaster general from being used as an instrument in the commission of crime; that is, to prohibit the use of the mails for the advocacy of murder, arson and treason. I shall not upon such construction. Unquestionably, however, there should be further legislation by congress in this matter. When compared with the suppression of anarchy, every other question sinks into insignificance. The anarchist is the enemy of humanity, the enemy of all mankind, and his is a deeper degree of criminality than any other. No immigrant is allowed to come to our shores if he is an anarchist; and no paper published here or abroad should be permitted circulation in this country, if it propagates anarchistic opinions."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Senate Passes Liability Bill.

The employers' liability bill, recently passed by the house, was passed by the senate Thursday without amendment, so that it is ready to go to the president for his approval. The scope of the bill is limited to common carriers by railroad. The senate adjourned at 5:50 o'clock until Monday.

House Busy, Despite Filibuster.

Three times in the house the Democrats caught the Republicans "napping" and forced them to produce a quorum. On one other occasion, a vote by tellers disclosed the absence of a quorum but Speaker Cannon peremptorily applied the Reed rule and declared a quorum to be present. In doing so he had a brief but lively clash with Mr. Williams.

Notwithstanding repeated roll calls, progress was made in the transaction of public business. Both the army and the fortifications appropriation bills were sent to conference; the senate bill to increase the efficiency of the revenue cutter service was, with Democratic help, passed, and the bill to promote the safe transportation in interstate commerce of explosives was considered. It will be finally disposed of Friday.

The Democrats prevented the adoption of the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill and caused it to be sent back to conference.

EVANS YIELDS TO DOCTORS.

Will Not Undertake to Rejoin Fleet at San Diego.

Paso Robles, Cal.—Rear Admiral Evans will not rejoin the battleship fleet at San Diego or participate in any of the functions and celebrations in the ports of southern California.

That has practically been determined upon. The rear admiral was told Wednesday morning by Dr. P. P. McDonald, surgeon on the Connecticut, that it would be very inadvisable for him to undertake to rejoin the fleet at San Diego. Admiral Evans stated that he would submit to the judgment of his physician, although it will be a bitter disappointment to him.

Call for Paper Trust Facts.

Washington.—Wednesday's session of the house will go down as one of the stormiest in its history. The sum total of the day's proceedings was the adoption of several additional rules to further check the Democratic filibuster and the passing of the two resolutions introduced by Speaker Cannon calling on the department of justice and the department of commerce and labor for certain information regarding the so-called paper trust. The naval appropriation bill was reported to the house.

Money Troubles Lead to Death.

New York.—Charles A. Murphy, a prominent lawyer and real estate dealer, committed suicide in a room in the Astor house some time Thursday night by shooting through the head. His suicide is attributed to financial troubles.

Cut in Freight Rates Ordered.

St. Louis, Mo.—The state board of railroad commissioners Friday ordered reductions in freight rates in western South Dakota ranging from 1 to 40 per cent.



A STRANGE ISLAND.

Americans Should Be Interested in This Place.

While Americans and Canadians have been running over the world in search of novelty, exploring the arid jungles of Africa and the frozen regions of the north, looking for strange peoples and customs, they have overlooked a very strange country close at hand. The island of Anegada is one of the strangest of all the strange places in the world.

First of all, where is Anegada? It is one of the Virgin Islands, and it lies northeast of Porto Rico, one of the Great Antilles, and its first peculiarity is that it is flat and low, the neighboring isles all being steep and mountainous. It is nine miles long and two miles across, and lies so low that in heavy gales the sea makes a clean breach over the lower portions of it, whence its name—for anegada is the Spanish for "drowned island."

Next we come to its strange history. In 1881 it had only 119 inhabitants, of whom but three were white people.

Its population is noted for idleness, and the main occupation for many years was wrecking—for an extensive and very dangerous coral reef surrounds the island and once gave it very melancholy notoriety. But since the establishment of the lighthouse on the island of Sombbrero (47 miles to the eastward), there have been few, if any, wrecks on Anegada, since the main cause of the shipwrecks was the constant and swift current which sets upon the island from the east.

Accordingly the natives are now not often aroused by the cry of "a vessel on the reef"—the only call in the old days which would arouse them from their almost perpetual inactivity. In fact, they are about the laziest people in the West Indies, although that is saying a great deal.

Anegada used to be covered with underwood—notably of the kind called seaside grape, which here is particularly rich in the valuable gum known as Jamaica kino. Anegada is the home of very numerous and singular tropical plants, but it is perhaps rather more noteworthy for its immense numbers of mosquitos, gallinippers and scorpions, not to speak of venomous and other reptiles. The surrounding seas are rich in scale and shell fish of many kinds.

Among its singular birds the flamingo is one of the most numerous species, and most of the ponds are the abode of ducks which, on the approach of man, rise and fill the air with their clanging cries.

It is not an easy matter to reach the island. A few years ago an attempt was made to open mines upon it, but nothing came of the effort but disappointment and loss. Among the many disagreeable features of life in this hot and steamy climate is the presence of large salt ponds, which in the dry season give out an intolerable stench, and the same ponds in the wet season fill up with singular rapidity and flood a considerable portion of the island.

As we may infer from the name, Anegada is pretty frequently flooded. Whenever a hurricane comes sweeping along the waves roll completely over the island, and the people have to look out for their safety.

When Schomburgk, a German traveler, was in Anegada many years ago there was one morning a great outcry that all the north part of the island was flooded; and so to all appearance it was; but on examination it was found that the supposed waves of the sea were in reality only a low-lying fog which was rapidly sweeping along.

Another curious thing is the aerial refraction, and this often brings into view other islands which lie below the horizon and which, according to the ordinary operations of nature, ought to be invisible.

A part of the surface is composed of sand dunes, but there is a considerable proportion of calcareous, or coral land, with belts of fertile loam, and if the soil were intelligently and faithfully cultivated, it would no doubt yield good returns.

In ordinary seasons the fresh water supply appears to be ample. On the northeast side of the island there is a singular succession of very deep natural wells of fresh water, some of them 25 feet across the top.

It would be hard to find anywhere a hotter, wetter, worse-smelling, or more generally disagreeable place to live than Anegada; but, singularly enough, it appears to be for the most part a pretty healthy place—at least for the natives, of whom nearly all are black or colored.

In the ante-colonial days, the Indians used to come hither in their canoes; but no Indian could ever bring himself to make a permanent home in Anegada, with its steaming fogs, its squalls, its sea floods, its fresh-water inundations. Its strong smells and its dense swarms of insects; and no American could be persuaded to spend more than 24 hours on the island, in spite of its strange seas.

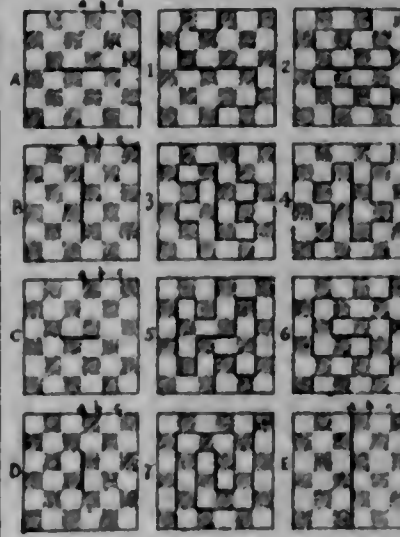
The Soapy Deep.

Little Johnnie, says the Chicago Tribune, on his first trip to the seashore, watched the foam of the waves, and asked his mother: "Is that the soapuds the little fishes wash with?"

CHEQUERED BOARD DIVISIONS.

Many Ways of Cutting a Board into Two Pieces.

There are 255 different ways of cutting the board into two pieces of exactly the same size and shape. Every way must involve one of the five cuts shown in diagrams A, B, C, D and E. To avoid repetitions by reversal and reflection, we need only consider cuts that enter at the points a, b and c, but the exit must always be at a point in a straight line from the entry through the center. This is the most important condition to remember. In case if you cannot enter at a, or you will get the cut provided for in E. Similarly in C or D, you must not enter the key-line in the same direction as itself, or you will get A or B. If you are working on A or C, and en-



Solution of the Problem.

tering at a, you must consider joins at one end only of the key-line, or you will get repetitions. In other cases you must consider joins at both ends of the key; but after leaving a in case B, turn always either to right or left—use one direction only. Figs. 1 and 2 are examples under A; 3 and 4 are examples under B; 5 and 6 come under C; and 7 is a pretty example of D. Of course, E is a peculiar type and obviously admits of only one way of cutting, for you clearly cannot enter at b or c.

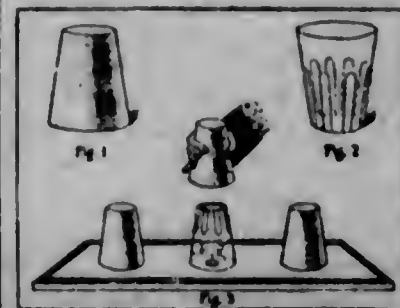
Here is a table of the results, which the reader can check at his leisure:

	a	b	c	Ways
A =	8	17	21	46
B =	0	17	21	38
C =	15	31	39	85
D =	17	29	39	85
E =	1	0	0	1
	41	54	120	255

COIN AND TUMBLER TRICK.

It Can Be Easily Performed by the Small Boy.

The accompanying sketch shows how a good trick may be easily performed by anyone. Lay a piece of



This is a Good Trick.

heavy paper that is free from creases on a board or table. Secure three tumblers that are alike and stick a piece of the same heavy paper over the openings in two of them, neatly trimming it all around the edges so as to leave nothing of the paper for anyone to see. Make three covers of paper as shown in Fig. 1 to put over the tumblers. Place three coins on the sheet of paper, then the tumblers with covers on top of the coins, the unprepared tumbler being in the middle. Now lift the covers off the end tumblers, and you will see that the paper on the opening covers the coins. Replace the covers, lift the middle one and a coin will be seen under the tumbler, as the opening of this tumbler is not covered. Drop the cover back again and lift the other tumbler and covers bodily, so that the spectators can see the coins, remarking at the same time that you can make them vanish from one to the other. The openings of the tumblers, explains Popular Mechanics, must never be exposed so that any one can see them, and a safe way to do this is to keep them level with the table.

Dictionary Fun.

"Itob," said Tom, by way of the Buay Bee, "which is the most dangerous word to pronounce in the English language?"

"It's stumblid," said Tom, "because you are sure to get a tumble between the first and last letters."

"Good," said Bob. "Which is the longest English word?"

"Vaietudinalism," said Tom, promptly.

"No," it's smiles, because there's a whole mile between the first and last letters."

"Oh, that's nothing," said Tom. "I know a word that has over three miles between its beginning and ending."

"What's that?" asked Bob, faintly.

"Refragued," said Tom.

The Keeper of the Keys.

There is little reason to depend for necessary supplies on a body which is fully possessed of the power of withholding them.—James Madison.

Christ is Risen

Easter Day! The young year pauses on the threshold of the spring.
Stops a moment there, and crosses to a world of blossoming.

Easter Day! The breezes wander from the South, and set
Loose a flood of odors fragrant—hyacinth and violet.

Easter Day! The Lord is risen—and, with sunlight overpoured,
Nature, bursting from her prison, rises with her risen Lord!

Or, the round of years eternal! It is worth a winter's pain
Just to listen to the vernal wind among the trees again!

It is worth a life of sorrow, just to know, when it is past,
That a glorious To-morrow dawns upon the heart at last.

It is worth the three days' lying in the sepulchre alone,
Just to hear the angel flying down to roll away the stone!

For the hope of future laughter gives to tears their one excuse—
Just the crown that followed after made the cross of any use.

Loosen sackcloth, Loosen ashes—what have we in do with them,
Only that in contrast makes brighter Easter's dawning!

It is not the blood of Jesus that releases you and me
But his risen soul, that frees us from the dread of Calvary.

Easter Day! The world expects it—wails the larger Easter dawn
When the "Christus Resurrexit" tells of wrongs forever gone.

When America, victorious o'er a world-old, worn-out lie,
Comes at last, serene and glorious, to her greater destiny!

Turns her back upon the withering cry that gold alone is good,
Turns her eyes up to the shining mountain peaks of Brotherhood!

Hope and trust of all the nations! Thou must burst this gilded shell,
The unnumbered generations hail thee as Emmanuel!

Thou must kill the cruel condition where the many feed the few,
Crucify the superstition that the Old must needs be true!

Then, when thou hast trampled under foot the ghosts of gold and greed,
Thou mayst burst the tomb asunder—then shall Christ be risen indeed!

OUR COUNTRY 77 YEARS AGO.

Two Generations Have Seen America
Rise from Primitive Rurality.

In 1831 the American people were free, but they held in their hands the land-tools of slaves. They had to labor and sweat in the fields with the crude implements that had been produced by ages of slavery. For two generations the sickles, flails and wooden plows with which they had tried to build up a prosperous republic had held back agricultural progress. Let us try to reconstruct mentally the America of those days.

Enterprise was not then a national characteristic. The few men who dared to suggest improvements were persecuted as enemies of society. The first iron plows were said to poison the soil. The first railroad was torn up. The first sewing machine was smashed. And the first man who sold coal in Philadelphia was chased from the state as a swindler.

Even the railway was a dangerous toy. The telegraph was still a dream in the brain of Morse. John Deere had not invented his steel plow, nor Howe his sewing machine, nor Hoe his printing press. There were no stoves, nor matches nor oil lamps. Petroleum was peddled as a medicine at one dollar a bottle. Iron was \$75 a ton. Money was about as reliable as minkling stocks to-day; and all the savings in all the banks would not now buy the chickens in Iowa.

The total exports amounted to no more than we paid last year for diamonds and champagne. Chicago was a 12-family village. There was no west nor middle west. Not one grain of wheat had been grown in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, Oklahoma or Texas.—Everybody's.

One on the Purser.

Prosperity smiled on a certain man of Martha Vineyard. Like all men, he is in pursuit of happiness. So he fled him away to a neighboring city and purchased a fine automobile. Of course it had to be shipped to the island on the steamer.

A few days after the arrival of the machine a friend of the proud owner went to Boston on business. When this friend arrived in New Bedford to take the steamer for the Vineyard somebody told the purser that the gentleman in question had brought down an automobile from Boston and asked him, the purser, if they had room on the steamer for the machine. "Ah," said the genial purser, "he has got an auto, eh? Well, well! When one of those two fellows gets anything the other fellow thinks he must have one too. We're pretty well filled up with freight," said he, "but I suppose we'll have to take it aboard."

With that he gave orders to clear away the forward deck and make room for an automobile.

A few moments after the above conversation Mr. — appeared down the gangplank with a toy automobile under his arm, which he had purchased for his little boy who lives in Vineyard Haven.—Vineyard Gazette.

The Moon and Mount Hood.

Perching itself for a few moments on the very top of Mount Hood, the big, new moon illuminated that majestic peak so clearly that its mantle of glistening white, topped to a soft, yellow hue, could be distinguished plainly from Portland and vicinity. Never before, say old-time Oregonians, has the moon been observed to scale the summit so fairly and with such perfect balance. The big, yellow disk apparently could not have been more accurately adjusted to the top of the mountain. And as it passed on upward the top of the mellow circle lurched itself in a big black cloud, so that no great stretch of the imagination was required to fill in the picture of an eruption from the peaceful old mountain.

From an artistic standpoint the spectacle was one to be hoarded in the fond memory, and those who saw it may regard themselves as having been peculiarly fortunate. Every year the moon pays a visit to the big peak, but possibly not once in centuries would it climb to the precise central point on the summit and present a picture so perfect.—Portland Oregonian.

France's Flag.

The tricolor, as the national flag of France is called, consists of red, white and blue in equal vertical stripes, the blue stripe equalling next to the staff. Blue and red were the colors of the city of Paris and white was the color of the Bourbons. In 1789 the national assembly of France decided, on the suggestion of Lafayette, that the national colors should consist of those of the city, with the old color of France, white, added. "Here is a cockade that will make a tour of the world," said Lafayette, in offering the new colors. From 1814 to 1830 the tricolor was displaced by the white flag of the Bourbons.

Duchess a True Philanthropist.

Duchess Phillip of Wurtemberg has contrived a bandage that is so scientifically constructed that manufacturers have taken out patents covering the right to make it in foreign countries. The duchess is said to be the most popular of all the royal ladies of Germany, and much of her popularity is due to the interest she has always shown in the sick poor.

Her Trouble.

Adm—What are you worrying about?
Eve—I'm afraid these new fig leaves aren't going to wear well.

Jesus Teaches Humility

Sunday School Lesson for April 26, 1908
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—John 13:1-20. Memory Verse 13:15.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another as I have loved you."—John 13:34.

TIME.—Thursday evening, April 24, A. D. 30. Place, the day before the Passover meal. The evening before his crucifixion. His last meeting with his disciples. Institution of the Lord's Supper.

PLACE.—An upper room in Jerusalem.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

"Arnold of Rugby" called Christ's washing of his disciples' feet the most remarkable of his deeds. This is a lesson of the strongest possible contrasts. We are to see Christ's majesty at its highest point of earthly glory, and his humility at its lowliest. The first picture gives the church a proud sense of its coming triumph in the world; the second reminds the church that it triumphs only through its loving, tender ministries to men. The first picture teaches us personally that if we serve Christ we have at our disposal infinite resources of power and authority; the second, that we must use those resources meekly, in serving others.

Christ fulfilled promptly his promise to Peter of an explanation. This explanation is in two parts. The first is a statement of his own supremacy, that he was Master and Lord. "One of you calls me the Teacher; another, the Lord."—Bishop Middleton. "Corresponding to which the followers were disciples or servants."—Professor Vincent. "There was no title so lofty, no honor so exalted, no devotion so absolute, that Christ rejected it at the hands of men."—Rev. J. Ritchie Smith.

The second part of the explanation was that Christ's deed was given as an example. It "was saying in the language of action that the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and that the law of his kingdom was the law of helpfulness (Mark 10:43-45)."—Professor Gilbert. Certainly no one of them would claim to be greater than Christ. They were servants, he was their confessed Lord. They were apostles, "men sent" (v. 16); he was the sovereign that sent them forth. Surely, therefore, if he had washed their feet, they also ought to wash one another's feet. "By this great object lesson Christ taught the apostles, and his disciples throughout all time, that the noblest end of man's endeavor is loving service."—Prof. Noah K. Davis, Ph. D. "Now let man blush to be proud, for whom God is become humble."—St. Augustine.

Christ intended his commandment to be taken literally when necessary. But, now that shoes have taken the place of sandals, it is to be observed in the spirit rather than the letter. Christ did not institute a rite, such as that celebrated in Rome on Thursday in Holy Week, when the pope "washes the feet of a few aged paupers, after due private preparation, in the presence of the proudest rank." "It used to be practiced by English sovereigns on Maundy Thursday, James II. being the last who did so."—Century Bible.

The spirit of the commandment is to be observed. 1. By the performance of lowly and disagreeable physical service for others, when necessary. Those that nurse the sick, care for the aged and helpless, or work among the degraded or the very poor, are often called to deeds like foot-washing.

"The noblest form of help is to help men to get rid of their sin."—Alexander MacLaren. That is the cleansing we all need most. "To wash one another's feet is, in the deeper meaning of the thing, to help one another out of the evil that is in the world, to aid one another in the keeping of a pure conscience and of a wholesome and holy life."—I. Marshall Lang, D. D. "We sometimes talk of the language of the hands. And sometimes of the language of the eyes. But I think there is also a language of the feet, and I could translate the whole Gospel into it. For first comes Jesus (when we are bowed with sin), and he says: 'Son of man, stand upon thy feet.' And then comes Jesus (when we wish to serve him), and he says: 'Wash one another's feet.' And then in the morning, when we are his forever, it is at his feet we shall cast our crowns."—Rev. G. H. Morrison.

Those that are superior in one way should remember that every one may be superior in some way. "Arnold of Rugby" called attention to the pronoun in "wash one another's feet." Rich and poor, high and low, learned and ignorant, are he declared, "members one of another, not two distinct castes." Each can help the other, teach the other.

The Lessons for Servants.—Many Christians are rulers, but all Christians are servants. The minister of a church is the one who ministers to its needs. The prime minister is the head servant of the state.

Let us not be satisfied with our service till it springs from love, and not merely from a sense of duty.

Humility must know itself to be humble, must be unassuming. "Some one had just been reminding a certain bishop of an act of goodness which he had performed. He said: 'Any good I have ever been able to do is of the unearned mercy of God.' That is true humility. We feel that the merit is not ours, but God's."—Rev. R. J. Campbell.

True service goes where it is needed, and often our enemies need us far more than our friends.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

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Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

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THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50—in one payment \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

FALL, 1908—14 weeks, \$29.50—in one payment \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expense," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Spring term is March 26, 1908.
The first day of Fall term is September 16, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

The Marvel, The Meaning and The Power of the Resurrection

By William Groswell Doane
Bishop of Albany



WHEN the modern mind staggers before the story of the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead it fails to realize what its only actual difficulty is. St. Paul's question: "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" still has but one answer—namely, that there is no reason why it should be thought incredible; because raising the dead, as the Apostle illustrates it in his Epistle to the Corinthians, is the most natural and usual thing in the world under certain conditions. "That which men sow is not quickened except it die."

Life not only after, but through and by means of death, is the universal law and the universal event. Only there must come first the undoing by decay of the bondage within which the principle of the seed is held. So long as it is imprisoned in the shell it is "bare grain," but when its outer covering is shed in the cocoon, or broken in the egg, or rotted in the grain, then the latest life comes forth and God gives it a body, and "to every seed its own body." So after death and burial, when the wrappings of this earthly flesh are dissolved and done away, "the body that shall be," "the body of glory," shall emerge in the fullness of time.

The miracle or marvel of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, like other miracles, lies in the fact that it disregarded the element of time and also did away with the conditions of decay. "He saw no corruption."

So much for the marvel of it. Now for the meaning of it.

First of all, of course, it means that all the dead shall rise and live again. "If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so they that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." The corollary to the article in the creed, "the third day he rose again," is the article "I believe in the resurrection of the body. I look for the resurrection of the dead or from the dead." One does not need, one would not dare, to draw away the hearts and hopes of men from this great and blessed revelation of Holy Scripture, this strong and positive assertion of the Christian faith. But it is wrong to postpone the meaning of our Lord's resurrection to this final point of human history. It has a clear and more immediate application of what the Apostle calls "the power of His resurrection," "dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God, through Jesus Christ our Lord." This must be recognized and realized as the immediate practical purpose and result of the great fact of Easter Day.

What is its message to men and women?

It is an easy to dream a dream of hope and delight about the future; easy to save a sentiment and emotion that enable us to face physical death with an outlook beyond the grave and console us in the hour of bereavement. God forbid that there should be any shadowing of this hope. But the practical question concerns our daily life now.

Humanity stands today, as it has stood for all these centuries, facing the fact of the wonderful life that our Lord lived here on earth, with the "strange and inexplicable combination of fleshly reality without the restraints and hindrances of the flesh. And that means, in the first place, the pattern set, and in the next place the power given to us to live our lives on higher uses.

Translated into plain English, the great Easter thought is that we may not be absorbed and immersed in merely earthly, temporal, carnal thoughts and things. Life, never more than in our day, is crowded with business, with pleasure, even where it is not choked with indulgence and success.

The idlers and loungers, with no thought but amusement, are far too many.

The craze for accumulation of material wealth is wearing out the strength and dulling all the finer faculties of men and women. And the carelessness and idleness of people who, with opportunities of service to society and the demands of home duties, waste daylight hours and turn night into day with games of chance, accentuated too often with the covetousness of gambling, are a reproach to the best inheritances and instincts of Americans.

"You have no leisure class in America," an Englishman said once to an American girl.

"Yes," she said, "we have, but we call them tramps."

Leisure there ought to be. Men and women there must be who are free from the strain and strenuousness of incessant occupation, but it ought to be a leisure for intellectual cultivation, for philanthropic interest, for the storing of energy, physical, mental and spiritual, which shall benefit mankind.

"Awake thou that sleepest and arise from the dead." This is the Easter call, the Easter cry.

Hiding even one talent in the napkin of refined indolence or self-indulgence or burying it in the dirt of sensuality and sin, either one makes an "unprofitable servant" and lays up against the second coming of the Lord an account of wasted powers and lost opportunities which will then be beyond recall.

Coloring Easter Eggs.

There still exist plenty of old-fashioned mothers who spend the day before Easter coloring eggs and staining them with printed calico. If the children are permitted to participate it is a really gloriously messy event, in which they revel and scream with delight. There is no pastime so charming to the youthful heart as those particularly delicious kinds of plays that cause all sorts of havoc to one's garments and one's countenance. Ink bottles and coal pans have ever been the favored playthings of infancy. These may possibly be considered miserable makeshifts for the delights of digging in mother earth. Anyway the Easter egg dyeing process has qualifications not unlike those of the ink well and the coal bin. After the dyeing there is sure to be a cleaning. But what matters that? The fun is the main thing. The results are nothing.

Symbol of Christianity.

We dare not forget to-day that we venerate an empty cross: it is empty forever of that Burden which once hung there, tortured, dying, dead; and banished, too, is that blackness of despair, that sad dismay and disillusion with which it was veiled until the first Easter morning. The Cross—not the Crucifix—is the symbol of Christianity—Walter Lowrie.

"Feast of Caps."

Good Friday is often called the "Feast of Caps" from an old-time custom which required every lady to appear in a new house cap, while Easter Sunday was known as the "Feast of Hats" for a similar reason.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.
Chapter IX. School Government.
By Prof. Dismore.

If the suggestions of this book up to the present point were followed there would be little need to discuss government. Teacher and pupils would be kept so busy carrying on the work of the school there would be no time for mischief. But after all there is some reason for a separate consideration of the subject. In the best laid plans there are breaks and interruptions that cannot be foreseen. Besides the government of a considerable body of people is an important matter and difficult under any circumstances, at least until the art is learned. By a vast number it is considered the one disagreeable feature of teaching and is particularly dreaded by beginners.

It is safe to say that the most essential part of school management is the self government of the teacher. Practically it all depends upon the teacher's ability to live up to his own ideals. If he can do this, if he can make plans and carry them out, with such changes only as are necessary to the good of the school, he will have no trouble. But here is where the difficulty lies. It is easier to make plans than to follow them; for one to say or think he will do a thing than to do it. The one person in the school hardest to control will be the teacher himself.

First then a few words directly to the teacher. It is necessary in the beginning and at all times to cultivate will power. Set yourself some daily task that you have not been accustomed to and compel yourself to perform it. If it is disagreeable so much the better providing it is not injurious. When you have triumphed over it appoint yourself another and so keep on until you have gained such a mastery over self that you can perform any duty no matter how disagreeable.

The first task may be reading the Bible thru a course taking so many chapters or minutes a day and doing it at exactly the time appointed. Or it may be you will choose the history of England, or Prescott's History of Mexico, or Stanley's Travels in Africa, or some other work. These ought not to be an unpleasant task

but to do it regularly and unfailingly requires the exercise of will power.

An additional task may be going thru a set of physical exercises at regular times, say upon rising in the morning. This followed by a sponge bath will be conducive to health and vigor.

It was suggested in a previous chapter that the teacher should have a set of rules relating to his own conduct keep them in a place where he can see them every day and make strenuous efforts to live up to them. It may be well just here to formulate such a set. Everyone must make his own but the following are general enough to apply to all:

1. I will arrange a daily program for myself from the time of rising until retiring.
2. I will make a strong effort to live by this program.
3. I will be neat and clean in my person and in my personal appearance.
4. I will see that my school house is neat, clean and tastefully adorned.
5. I will greet my pupils pleasantly in the morning and be cheerful throughout the day.
6. I will treat all my pupils with unvarying respect and kindness.
7. If some do not now seem worthy I will think of what they may become under proper training and treat them accordingly.
8. I will perform every duty with the spirit and energy I would use if I were on trial.
9. In word and deed I will try to be a fit example for my pupils.

Every one has his standard of life and makes a greater or less effort to live up to it; why not have it expressed in writing like the above and place it where it can be seen frequently? In arranging our daily program we must have a time for self examination. We must review the work of the day and see if our actions measure up to the standard.

The government of the school may be considered under five heads as follows: Order, rules, punishment, management, training. We will discuss them in the order named.

THE HOME

Quick Doughs and Shortcakes.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Make a shortcake dough and roll till one-half inch thick. Cut into round large enough to contain a small apple. Place apple pared and cored, in center of round, fill center with sugar, and press edges well together. Place dumplings in a buttered pan, far enough apart to allow for the swelling of the dough. Sprinkle the tops thickly with flour, sugar, cinnamon, and bits of butter. Pour boiling water on the whole, until water reaches half way up the dumplings. Bake until the apples are soft and the tops well browned. Serve with the sauce in the pan and thick cream.

STEAMED APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Prepare dumplings as for baking, place in steamer without sugar or spices. Place covered steamer over rapidly boiling water; keep water boiling and steamer covered for about forty-five minutes or the crust will be heavy. Serve with "dip" made of sweetened cream, flavored with nutmeg.

BERRY DUMPLINGS.

Dumplings may be made of berries, currants, or gooseberries. Use fresh berries, sweeten and sprinkle with flour before wrapping in dough. Moisten the edges of the crust and pinch well together with floured fin-

gers so the juice will not escape. Sprinkle the tops of berry dumplings with sugar and flour; but no spices.

APPLE ROLL.

Roll a rich biscuit dough to one-fourth of an inch thickness. Spread thickly with cooked dried apples mashed, sweetened and seasoned with ground cinnamon to taste.

Begin at front and make a roll, moisten and pinch ends and side well together. Place in buttered baking pan, sprinkle thickly with flour, sugar, cinnamon and bits of butter. Cover half way with boiling water and bake. Serve with sauce in pan and with thick cream.

BERRY ROLL.

Prepare as for apple rolls, but use no cinnamon. The berries should be well rolled in flour before spreading on the dough.

GRANDMOTHER'S COBBLER.

Line the sides of a baking-pan with rich biscuit dough, rolled to one fourth of an inch in thickness. Fill the baking-pan with thinly sliced apples or peaches. Sprinkle with flour, sugar, and butter. Add enough water to set the fruit to cooking and cover with a crust cut to fit the pan, first cutting a gash in the center to allow the steam to escape. Bake until the fruit is done and the crust brown. Serve hot with butter or with cream.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Last Page.)

Interest of the organization of a new Odd Fellows lodge.—Mr. James B. Hall of Lexington was here last week on state business. He reports times dull.—Mrs. Martha Parrot has been very sick for some time. It is said she has consumption and will probably not recover.—Mr. W. A. Cope, Jackson County's representative, Prof. J. F. Deun, Charlie and Lizzie Isaacs, were guests of A. B. Holcomb's Saturday night and Sunday.—The state mill of James B. Hall now on the Crech farm will resume work about the 15th, under the management of C. C. Eaton of Clay City.—B. H. Holcomb will attend the normal at Egypt Ky., beginning Monday, April 6.

OLIN

Olin, April 6.—Workings seem to

be all the go in this community.—Farmers are getting behind with their ploughing owing to the rainy weather.—Wheat crops are looking fine.—Nearly everybody is done sowing oats.—John Stewart has moved to Owsley County.—Married on March 25 Miss Jennie Hurley of this place to Robert Murray of Welchburg.—Born to Mrs. Lige Combs on the 2d, a fine boy.—Hardin Shepherd purchased a farm from R. P. Welch for \$1,200.—We still have some whooping cough.—Miss Etta Medlock was the guest of Mrs. Belle Morris last Sunday.—Old Bro. George Johnston filled his regular appointment at Blooming Grove Saturday and Sunday. He is about 75 years old.—Henry Holcomb has rented the John Barret property for this year.—Miss Mattie Murray of Welchburg was visiting in this part Saturday and

Sunday.—Mount Stewart had a working the first day of April and gave a nice birthday dinner in honor of his wife.

MURLEY.

Hurley, April 9.—Mrs. Lizzie McCollum is very sick.—Born to Mrs. Wiley Hurley a fine girl.—Mrs. L. J. Cole visited Mrs. Eliza Cole near Middlefork Monday.—Saturday and Sunday will be the regular church meeting day at this place.—We are glad to say that our Sunday school is progressing nicely.—We were pleased to see a piece from Pittsburg in the Citizen.—Mr. Jake Morris and Dennis Johnson went to working at Johnny Lake on Horse Lick, Wednesday.—Mr. Jake Gabbard, Jr. is on the sick list.

MIDDLEFORK.

Middlefork, April 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Levi Gabbard and daughter of Parrot visited at J. W. Argus Sunday.—Mr. D. D. Cole and little son Jesse who have been on the sick list for several days are convalescing.—Born to Mrs. J. P. Wilcox a fine boy April 6.—Harry Tussey of Indian Creek visited at his grandpa's, Mrs. Letha Tussey this week.—Mr. A. Parrot of Parrot, Ky., was in this community Friday fishing and hunting.—J. W. Angel made two trips to Livingston this week hauling goods for Amyx and Engle of McKee.—Onay Tussey who has been sick so long is up again.—Jake Tussey of Danco visited friends and relatives at this place Saturday and Sunday.

PARROT.

Parrot, April 11.—Geo. Gabbard and J. H. Hundley moved their sawmill to Black Lick Branch last Saturday to the old Gabbard stand.—Wm. Cunagin has secured a travelling position with the Rona and Ratliff Chemical Co. of Cincinnati.—J. H. Gabbard is building an addition to his dwelling house.—David Hellard brought Jerome Hellard a load of boards last Monday.—J. H. Hundley has been doing some hustling this week.—Curn is getting scarce here now.—The merchants here are giving ten cents for eggs now.—Morgan Hines and Delbert Cole of Middlefork were here on business Wednesday.—Grant Tinscher says the measles have made him feel ten years older.—Isaac Morris and Elihu Hurley passed thru here this week with two loads of goods.—Tom Plinnum is trying to get his pension increased.—Arter McDaniel of Carico was in our midst Thursday.

MEMOIR

Died at her home Onedia, Clay Co., March 22, 1905, Mrs. Lucinda Hacker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Hazledward, of Boone, Ky. She leaves a loving husband, six children, a father, mother, five sisters, three brothers, a host of relatives and friends to mourn her death, but weep not dear ones. Your loss is her eternal gain.

Sturgess, April 3. Whereas it has pleased God in His divine will to remove from his labors here on earth Mr. Harrison Neely who departed this life April 2.

We extend to his wife and four children our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and bereavement.

And we would commend him to our heavenly Father who knoweth and doeth all things well.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works follow them."

His remains will be laid to rest in the Brewer cemetery this afternoon.

Lucian Brewer.

NOTICE

The Citizen is sorry to have to announce a new rule. There have been a good many people recently who have wished to have us print memoirs of dear ones who have gone away. We sympathize deeply in any sorrow of the kind, but there are so many things that our readers want to know, we do not feel that we can give more than so much space to such articles. So, hereafter, we will have to insist that any such piece be not over one hundred words long.

THE IDOL:—BUSINESS.

How many young beings are sacrificed to the idol, Business! Parents send their boys and girls, unseasoned, undeveloped, from the school room to the desk, the counter, the type machine to work all day, often by artificial light—their recreation and occasional evening in a closed theater instead of an afternoon under the skies and green trees. All to make money! And when the money is made, too often the man is unmade, as God created him. Health is gone, or else the soul is shriveled, the imagination crippled, the rest of life has vanished.

Often it is necessity that goads the young to the premature slavery, but often again it is ambition or greed on the part of parents, or the idea that their chief duty to the boy is to inure him early to the yoke and

NEGROES AND TAFT

From New York Age (Negro), March 18, 1908.

It is gratifying to note that the colored people of the country are beginning to study the present political situation from a sane and conservative standpoint. One finds in reading the letters to the press, both white and colored, that the thoughtful colored men in the States are doing all in their power to negative the ideas advanced by a handful of radicals that colored men should vote the Democratic ticket next fall if Secretary Taft should become the nominee of the Chicago convention. Under the present conditions in this country there is absolutely nothing to fear as to the attitude of the Negro vote next November. Ninety-nine per cent of it will be cast for the Republican nominee for President, whatever it may be. There is no refuge for the colored voter in this country but the Republican party—the party that has done all that has ever been done for the Negro.

Last month three or four colored preachers, one bishop and a few Democratic Negro politicians attempted to make it appear that the bishops of the three branches of the colored Methodist church, assembled in Washington were bitterly opposed to President Roosevelt and the Secretary of War, William H. Taft. The sensational headlines in the press were calculated to give one this impression. But when the articles themselves were carefully read, it was seen that the bishops as a whole had nothing whatever to do with the sentiment expressed in them.

The so-called "Resolutions of Bishops" was a most flagrant attempt to deceive the country. Not a single bishop signed them and perhaps none but Bishop Alexander Walters of the Zion A. M. E. Church, knew of their existence. They were written, adopted and given to the country by three or four preachers without the sanction of the church or the bishop's council. It was purely a cheap political trick that has failed utterly. The whole scheme of these men was discredited when many of the bishops wrote denials of their participation in any meeting whatever that had for its purpose antagonism to the President or to Secretary Taft. The resolutions themselves bore the headlines, "Resolutions of Bishops" and began, "We, the colored ministers of the A. M. E. churches of the United States," etc.

There could not have been a plainer or more palpable attempt to mislead and deceive the colored voters of the country. Behind this scheme there was a half dozen colored men who have been affiliating with the Democratic party for years. They met with these recalcitrant preachers constantly while they were here and posing as great and unselfish lovers of the race used Brownsville as a Shibboleth to arouse the Negro against the Republican party and its leaders.

It is pleasing to note that there is a very strong sentiment growing up among colored people in all parts of the country in behalf of the candidacy of Secretary Taft for the nomination at Chicago in June. Thoughtful men have begun to study the man and his splendid career as they touch the life and place in the body politic of the dark races recently brought under the protecting wing of the United States government. What he has done for the Filipino and the Cuban he will do for the Negro American when the opportunity comes to him. William H. Taft is the son of Alphonzo Taft, statesman and abolitionist. He is the son of the stock that has always stood for equal rights for all men and he is the only cabinet officer the country has had who has ever held up the order of a President for any period, however brief, for any cause whatever. Colored men are beginning to appreciate the full significance of the act of the Secretary of War when he held back the President's order relative to the dismissal of the black battalion for twenty-four hours in order to stay the execution of it finally, if possible.

Thru an inadvertence The Citizen last week forgot to mention Prin. Kirk Smith of the Runkel High school at Lebanon, as among those present at the conference of Colored Graduates of Berea. Mr. Smith wishes the oversight corrected, so that there will be no wrong impression as to his attitude in the matter of the new school.

keep him under it steadily that he may become a man of business. When he falls in harness, it is plausibly considered to be the doing of a mysterious Providence, to whose will one must be resigned.—Mary E. Bryan in Uncle Remus's Magazine for April.

REPORT ON PIKES

Some weeks ago it will be remembered the Grand Jury made a report which was published in these columns charging mismanagement in the matter of the appropriations for the improvement of the county roads. The Fiscal Court took cognizance of this report, and appointed a committee consisting of Magistrate Coy and Jones and Mr. R. W. Coyer to investigate the matter. This committee took the matter in hand and made a thorough study of the question, taking depositions and inquiring carefully into the management of each road upon which money had been spent. Yesterday morning the record of their findings was filed before the court, and deposited with the County Clerk. The document is far too bulky for publication, and we regret that we have not the space for its complete reproduction, but it would fill several sheets the size of this paper. It completely upholds the findings of the Grand Jury, and states that the roads have been badly managed, and that much more money has been paid for their maintenance than shows up in the way of improvements. It deals with each road separately, and taking them collectively states that there is suspicious appearance of graft about the matter, but that it knows not where to put the blame. Any citizen who may desire to inquire in the matter more particularly, can find the records on file with Clerk Cobb.

We quote an extract from the report as samples of its contents:

We find that on a number of pikes investigated by this committee that there has been more or less graft, the word negligence was later substituted the exact amount of which we are unable to determine, but we do know that there have been overcharges, and that the county has paid for work that has never been performed on the following pikes:—Barnes Mill, Maple Grove, Carvers Ferry, Taux Creek, Big Hill, Union pike, from Union City to Kentucky River.—Kentucky Register.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page.)

away from school on April 1 as an April fool joke.

MINERS TROUBLE:—There is still no sign of an agreement between the mine owners and the 250,000 miners who quit work on April 10.

GOT ANY FLEAS?—Our big Uncle Sam in Washington is out after fleas. He wants a lot of them and all kinds. The reason is this—flea carry diseases. It has been proved a long time ago that mosquitoes carry and really cause yellow fever and malaria, and that common fleas carry certain other diseases, and now it has been found that fleas are about the worst of the lot. There is a horrible disease called the plague, that once swept over Europe, killing from a third to a half of the people, and still kills thousands every year in the far East. Last summer a few cases appeared in San Francisco.

There was danger that it would spread all over this country, and kill half the people and it probably would have if the doctors had not got onto the fleas. They found out that fleas carried the disease from one person to another, and that only a certain kind of flea—the kind that lives on rats, did this. If a flea didn't bite you, you wouldn't get the plague. So, instead of quarantining the sick people and making everybody unhappy they went to work to kill rats! That was all—just kill rats. And so instead of having twenty million people die only seventy-four died—and only 121 got the disease. You see how important that it was to get those fleas. Now the government's health experts want to find out whether the fleas carry any other kind of diseases. So they want to get all the fleas that the people will take the trouble to send to them—only the fleas must be alive—dead ones are no good to them.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from First Page.)

the petition of Beech Hargis lawyers for bail and the boy must stay in jail.

SULLIVAN BETTER:—Rep. Jerre Sullivan who has been ill with pneumonia, has been able to return to his home in Richmond.

THURMAN CONFESSED:—Leo Thurman of West Point, Ky., who was hung in Norfolk, Va., for killing his room mate, left a written confession.

FIGHT ON EDWARDS:—The fight against Edwards in the Eleventh District is getting hotter, and his enemies are claiming that he is beaten already. Bradley is fighting him, because he has refused to turn against Taft, the Hunter men are fighting him because of their old

grudge, and some one has started a story that he sent a man to William to argue against a pardon for Powers. He has said that he signed the Powers petition and offered in writing to get others to sign it, but this makes no difference to the people who are trying to beat him. They are against Edwards not for Powers, but they hope to make Powers's friends turn against the Congressman.

The Frankfort correspondent to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "It has just leaked out that there came nearly feeling a serious break between Gov. Wilson and State Senator A. R. Burnam of Madison County, during the session just closed. The disagreement came up over the passage of the bill making an appropriation for the two State Normal Schools and the State University. One of the schools is located at Richmond, Senator A. R. Burnam's town. This was the first appropriation bill, to pass, and it was rumored that the Governor intended to disapprove it on account of the size of the appropriation.

The Senator called at the Executive office and found that the veto message had already been written. There was a heated argument between the Executive and the Senator, and finally Judge Burnam told the Governor if he persisted in his determination to kill the bill he (Burnam) would resign his seat in the Senate and seek home and tell his people why he did so. As Judge Burnam is one of the most influential Republicans in the State the Governor tore up the veto message, affixing his approval instead.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Eggs per dozen—11c.
Butter, per lb.—15-25c.
Potatoes Irish, per bu.—\$1.00.
Apples, per bu.—\$2.50
Bacon, per lb.—10-11c.
Ham, per lb.—12½c.
Lard, per lb.—12c.
Chickens, on foot, per lb., 10c.
Chickens, dressed, per lb., 12½c.

Live Stock

Louisville, April 14, 1908.

Choice export steers	6 00	6 50
Light shipping steers	5 50	6 00
Choice butcher steers	5 25	6 00
Medium butcher steers	4 75	5 25
Common butcher steers	4 25	5 75
Choice butcher heifers	4 75	5 25
Medium butcher heifers	4 00	4 50
Common butcher heifers	3 50	4 00
Choice butcher cows	4 00	4 50
Medium butcher cows	3 50	4 00
Common butcher cows	2 75	3 50
Canners	1 25	4 00
Choice fat oxen	4 50	5 50
Medium oxen	3 00	4 25
Choice bulls	3 50	4 25
Medium bulls	2 75	3 50
Common bulls	2 25	3 75
Choice veal calves	5 50	6 00
Medium veal calves	4 00	5 00
Common calves	2 50	3 50
Good feeders	4 50	5 00
Medium feeders	4 00	4 50
Common feeders	3 50	4 00
Choice stock steers	4 00	4 50
Medium stock steers	3 50	4 00
Common stock steers	3 00	3 50
Choice stock heifers	3 25	3 75
Medium stock heifers	2 75	3 25
Common mixed stockers	2 75	3 25
Choice milch cows	35 00	45 00
Medium milch cows	25 00	35 00
Common milch cows	10 00	20 00

HOOGS

Choice packers and butchers,		
200 to 300 lbs.	6 25	
Medium packers and butchers,		
160 to 200 lbs.	6 25	
Choice pigs, 90-120 lbs	5 00	5 15
Light pigs, 60-90 lbs	4 00	4 25
Light shippers, 120-160 lbs	5 50	5 70
Roughs 150-200 lbs.	2 50	5 70

SHOPS

Choice fat sheep	5 00	5 50
Medium sheep	3 00	4 00
Common sheep	2 00	3 00
Bucks	2 00	4 00
Choice lambs	6 00	6 50
Good butcher lambs	5 50	6 00
Culls and tail-ends	4 00	5 00

MESS PORK—\$3.50.
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11-11½c; heavy to medium 11 to 11½c.

SHOULDER—¾c per lb.
BACON—Clear rib sides, 8½c regular clear sides 8½c, breakfast bacon 11½c, sugar cured shoulders 8½c, bacon extra 9½c; bellies light 10c, heavy 10c.

LARD—Prime steam in barrels 8½c; pure leaf in tins 10c, in tubs 10½c.
DRIED BEEF—12c.

EGGS—Case count, 13c per doz. candled 14c.

BUTTER—18c per lb.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, small 15-25c per lb., large 15c, hens 12c, ducks 11c.

WHEAT—No. 2 95c. No. 3 93c.

CORN—No. 3 white 68½c No. 3 mixed 68½c.

OATS—New No. 3 white 55c, No. 3 mixed 53c.

RYE—No. 2 Northern 91c, No. 3 Northern 91c.

THOUSANDS ARE WITHOUT HOMES

FLAMES DEVASTATE MANUFACTURING, TENEMENT AND RETAIL SECTIONS.

TEN MILLION DOLLAR FIRE AT CHELSEA, MASS.

Fifty Persons Injured and Four Are Killed—Terrorific Gale Carries Myriads of Sparks to Scores of Wooden Buildings.

Boston, April 13.—At an early hour Monday morning the ruins of the burned district in Chelsea were under guard of 14 companies of the state militia and marines from the Charles town navy yard and the city was under martial law to prevent looting. The soldiers were supplied with ball cartridges.

An apparently insignificant fire which started among rags on a dump in the city of Chelsea Sunday, was fanned by a northwest gale into a conflagration which obliterated nearly one-third of the city.

Five hundred dwelling houses and public buildings were destroyed, 1,500 families were driven from their habitations and 10,000 persons made homeless.

Two lives are known to have been lost and at a late hour Sunday night it was reported that two others had perished, one a woman, having shot herself in a frenzy over her inability to save her property. Perhaps 50 were injured.

An accurate estimate of the loss is impossible. The city solicitor estimates it at nearly \$10,000,000.

The fire, which was the worst Great Boston has known in many years, raged before a 45-mile gale for more than 12 hours, defying the utmost efforts of the combined fire departments of Chelsea and several nearby cities and a large detachment of Boston firemen and apparatus.

The fire area, which was in the form of an ellipse, a mile and a half long and half a mile wide at its broadest part, extended diagonally across the city from a point near the boundary between Everett and Chelsea to the waters of Chelsea creek.

It was useless for the firemen to attempt to check the onrushing flames before the gale, and their main efforts were to prevent a spread of the fire on either side.

Their last stand was taken at Chelsea square late in the afternoon, and for hence a doubtful battle was waged. At 9 o'clock word was passed that the firemen were winning, and with renewed energy the contest was pressed. At 10:30 o'clock official announcement was made by Chief H. A. Spencer that the fire was under control.

The majority of the buildings were of wood, and were completely destroyed, but structures of other material were almost as quickly and thoroughly incinerated by the fierceness of the blaze.

All the banks, more than three-quarters of the churches, half of the business blocks and nearly all the school houses were wiped out.

One hospital and a day nursery were destroyed.

In the turmoil many of the sick and injured found difficulty in obtaining assistance and several of them had narrow escapes.

Late in the afternoon the wind had carrier burning embers across Chelsea creek and buildings in East Boston caught, but extensive damage there was prevented by prompt and energetic work by the firemen.

GARBED AS MEN,

Mother and Daughter, With Litter's Lover, Commit Numerous Thefts.

Bridgeton, N. J., April 13.—A woman appearing in men's attire proves to have been one of the daring burglars who have been doing much work and causing so much alarm in Bridgeton recently. The mystery has been cleared up and householders breathe much better. Harry Blizard and Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons were arrested for stealing from the Arctic Ice & Milk Co., and were caught with the goods by Detective Frank J. Lore, who got a signed and corroborated confession from the man stating that he and Mrs. Parsons had robbed about 40 places with the assistance of the latter adopted daughter, Mamie, aged 18, within the past few weeks. Both women wore men's clothing to avoid detection, and mother and daughter entered many of the houses with him. Blizard is about 25 years old and was infatuated with the girl.

Satisfactory Day Passed By Evans. Paso Robles, Cal., April 13.—Mr. Adm. Evans passed a very satisfactory day and Sunday night shows some improvement. He has been put on his regular diet.

Good For Baseball.

Mobile, Ala., April 13.—It is reported from an authoritative source that Judge J. E. Alford, of the interior circuit court, will declare the law preventing the playing of baseball on Sunday to be unconstitutional.

Must Cut Expenses.

Winnipeg, April 13.—Notices were sent out from the general offices of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific, ordering the heads of departments to cut expenses by laying off men or reducing wages.

NAVY TOWNS PROJECTED

BASES ON COASTS PLANNED TO UPHOLD SERVICE.

Enlisted Men Would Be Given Opportunity to Purchase Homes on Atlantic or Pacific Coast.

New York — Navy department officials have under consideration a project for the establishment of what will be known as home bases for the fleets, where enlisted men would be given an opportunity to purchase homes and where the ships would call at regular intervals.

Establishment of such a community on Staten Island is likely, in the opinion of many naval officers, and this is believed to have much to do with the visit to New York the other day of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry, who sailed along the Staten Island coast, presumably looking for a site suitable for the establishment of one of these proposed navy villages.

For many years navy officers have advocated creating home ports to increase the attractiveness of the service and to bring about a much-needed increase in enlistments. Before the departure of the Atlantic fleet for the Pacific ocean the enlisted strength of the navy was far below the requirements of the service. Then came the announcement of the long cruise, with its many ports of call and entertainments by foreign countries. This increased the enlistments, the result being that when the fleet sailed the strength of the service was nearer the authorized maximum than it had been in years.

It will be necessary soon for the department to do something to keep the thousands of well-trained men in the service. This, the officials believe, the establishment of home bases will accomplish.

Rear Admiral Burwell, commander of the navy yard in Puget sound, is said to have interested a number of prominent Pacific coast men in the project of establishing such a community there. A large plot of ground may be purchased near the Puget sound yard, where the enlisted men will be given the opportunity of buying lots and erecting homes for their families.

OMAHA MUST PAY \$6,263.29.

Appellate Court Decides Water Works Case Against City.

St. Louis.—The United States circuit court of appeals, sitting in St. Louis, handed down an opinion Tuesday ordering the case of the Omaha Water Works company against the city of Omaha, Neb., remanding it to the United States district court, where it was tried, with the instruction that the case was to be so decided that the city of Omaha must purchase the water works system of the Omaha Water Works company, paying for it \$6,263.29.49.

This amount is the appraised value of the Omaha water works by the three engineers appointed to determine the value to the city. Judge Hook wrote the opinion which was concurred in by Judges Adams and Garland.

"OPEN SHOP" ON GREAT LAKES.

Vessel Owners Adopt Policy of Ignoring Unions.

Cleveland, O.—The "open shop" policy will be adhered to by vessel owners, in the operation of boats upon the great lakes this season. A stand of this character in dealing with organized labor was unanimously agreed to at the annual meeting of the Lake Carriers' association here Thursday.

The rule will be put into operation at once and will affect upward of 40,000 men. Whether the plan adopted by the boat owners will be opposed by the various unions is unknown. None of their representatives was present at the meeting.

Iron Chain Deal Invalid.

Lincoln, Neb.—Dr. E. C. Spinney of Chicago must pay back the sum of \$7,800 received from the Iron Chain, a Minnesota organization. So declared the supreme court in a decision rendered Friday. Dr. Spinney is at the head of a fraternal society, the Bankers Union. This organization took over the Iron Chain in 1901. At that time the home office of the Bankers Union was located at Omaha. The Nebraska court holds that the purchase of the Minnesota society was not valid.

Lynching Follows Assault.

Fort Worth, Tex. — Three hours after he had attempted a criminal assault on May Morris, a 12-year-old white girl, at Longview, Albert Fields, a negro, was arrested and fully identified. After he made a full confession he was taken to the court house yard, a rope placed around his neck, a horse driven from under him and he was left hanging.

Rock Causes a Fatal Wreck.

Kenora, Ont.—A rock fell in front of a Canadian Pacific railway passenger train near here Thursday night, derailing the train and causing the partial destruction of four coaches. Engineer Love was killed.

Priest Kills Himself.

Albany, N. Y.—Rev. Father Joseph A. Graham, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament in this city, shot himself twice in the heart Friday afternoon in his study. He died almost instantly.



FIERCE RIOT IN PENSACOLA

IMPORTATION OF STRIKE BREAKERS CAUSES BATTLE.

Street Car Men from St. Louis Are Attacked and Fifteen of Them Are Beaten.

Pensacola, Fla.—The bringing of a carload of strike breakers from St. Louis Friday afternoon by the Pensacola Electric company was the signal for rioting and disorder which resulted in the injury of 15 of the imported men.

No sooner had the strike breakers arrived and started for the car sheds than a fight occurred between them and the sympathizers of the union men and from the corner of Palafox and Wright streets, where the first battle occurred, there was a continual riot in which bricks, bottles and shells were hurled at the strike breakers, and in turn the latter fired shots and used heavy sticks and bricks. For over an hour the riot continued, the strike breakers gradually getting nearer to the car sheds, but before they reached there 15 had been wounded.

When near the car sheds, so fierce was the onslaught on the body of imported men, that they separated and fled, 30 running into a negro's house, while the remainder reached the car sheds and barricaded the doors. The 30 men in the house barricaded the doors and it took the police over an hour to disperse the mob and remove the men to pieces of safety.

All night there were great crowds on the streets.

The mayor has issued a proclamation closing all saloons and the board of public safety has ordered the marshal to wear in a sufficient number of deputies to quell the disturbance.

Seventy strike breakers were marched to the city jail, where they were kept in safety all night.

Benjamin Commons, vice-president of the International Association of Street Railway Employees, made an address, urging the strikers to disperse and go to their homes quietly.

BAD FLOODS IN SOUTHWEST.

One Man Killed and Traffic Impeded in Missouri.

Joplin, Mo.—One man killed, railroad traffic impeded, cave-ins on the electric and St. Louis & San Francisco lines near Joplin and nine in the Hager-Peacock district inundated, are some of the features of the flood that is sweeping southwest Missouri. Levi Sevier, a miner, was drowned in the Irons mine.

Near Monett, the overflow from Spring river washed out the St. Louis & San Francisco tracks and trains are delayed. The tracks of the Missouri Pacific are washed out near Granby. Portions of Carthage are inundated. The big dam of the Spring River Water company at Varck, Kan., is holding its own against the great volume of water that is pressing against it.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

American Immigrant Officer Takes Son of Mayor Prisoner.

Winnipeg, Man.—Herbert Wright, a Canadian customs officer at Emerson, Man., was arrested at Noyes, Minn., Wednesday at the point of a revolver by a United States immigrant officer, on a charge of having smuggled into the United States May French, who had been denied admission to the United States two weeks ago.

Wright is a son of Mayor Wright of Emerson. He was taken to Crookston, Minn., for trial. There is much bitter feeling between the officials of the two governments at Emerson and Noyes.

Mother and Children Drown.

Huntington, W. Va.—Mrs. William Atkins and her two young children were drowned Friday when their residence slipped into Guyandotte river. The house was located on the river bank which had been largely undermined during the recent floods.

Mail Robbery at Jansenville.

Jansenville, Wis.—Two mail sacks with eastern states mail were stolen from a depot platform here Thursday night. The sacks were found ripped open and part of the contents gone.

OFFERED MONEY FOR MURDER.

Serious Evidence Against Thomas McGonigle and Mrs. Burnett.

Richmond, Mo.—In the trial here Friday of Thomas McGonigle and Mrs. Jane Burnett, accused of the murder of Mrs. Margaret McGonigle, Thomas Bailey, 21 years old, son of a farmer, said that in 1907 Thomas McGonigle offered him \$150 if he would kill Mrs. McGonigle. Bailey said he refused to do so, and that McGonigle then threatened to kill him if he revealed what he had said.

Mrs. Fannie Davis testified that Tom McGonigle and his sister, Mrs. Burnett, had offered her \$50 to kill Mrs. McGonigle. Thomas, she testified, had fixed a bottle of wine with poison in it to give to Mrs. McGonigle, but witness had destroyed the wine. Then they wanted her to shoot Mrs. McGonigle, she testified, and leave the revolver and a hat at the house to give the impression that a man had killed her. At another time they gave her some poisoned cake to give to her. Mrs. Jane Burnett, the witness said, had told her that she would kill Mrs. McGonigle.

DETROIT JURY IS SCORED.

Judge Angered by Acquittal of Self-Confessed Murderer.

Detroit, Mich.—"This is one of the vilest miscarriages of justice that has ever been heard of in this community," said Judge Phelan in the recorder's court Thursday afternoon, when a jury found 18-year-old Percy Howlin of Woodville, Ont., not guilty of the brutal murder on January 7 of 63-year-old Mrs. Cornelia Welch, proprietress of a disreputable place on Congress street east which Howlin had frequented.

Howlin had admitted his guilt and made a detailed confession of how he killed the old woman and stole and pawned her diamonds. This confession, signed by Howlin, was placed in evidence. Then Howlin took the stand and repudiated it absolutely, saying that Capt. McDonnell induced him to make it by talking of the strong case against him and promising to help him to a pardon later. This the captain and other officers denied absolutely. The police offered a great deal of evidence to confirm the statements in Howlin's confession.

STRANGE CAREER IS ENDED.

Dr. J. S. Cabanne of St. Louis Dies in an Asylum.

St. Louis.—After a career ranging from respect and affluence to poverty and disgrace, Dr. James Shepard Cabanne, 69 years old, founder of the fashionable residence district known as Cabanne place, died Tuesday at St. Vincent's asylum.

For 25 years Dr. Cabanne lived a dual life in St. Louis, maintaining one home in Cabanne place, where he was known as a wealthy and successful physician, and in another in North St. Louis, where he was known as "Mr. Norris."

Mrs. Cabanne divorced her husband in 1904. Soon afterward he lost his money through unfortunate speculation. Last May, as an act of reparation, he wedded Della Doherty, a former domestic in his household and the mother of four of his children, who with these children lived in the "Norris" home in North St. Louis.

Electric Car Kills Five.

Chicago.—Four women were instantly killed and one man fatally injured when a west-bound Aurora, Elgin and Chicago electric car struck a carriage two miles west of Maywood, a suburb, Wednesday afternoon. The man, who was driver of the carriage, died four hours later in the Maywood Union hospital without regaining consciousness.

Dies, Leaving 201 Descendants.

Burlington, Ia.—Mrs. Rachael Isenberger of Niota, Ill., died Thursday at the age of 87 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rachael McCaskill, in Burlington. Mrs. Isenberger leaves 14 children and 201 descendants.

Victim of Husband's Rage Dies. Pueblo, Col.—Mrs. Sbernan T. Campbell, a society woman who was shot by her husband in a jealous rage on the night of January 30, after which he instantly killed himself, died here Thursday night.

Kentucky Cleanings.

Most Important News Gathered From All Parts of the State.

VOICE FROM A ROOM

In Which Son Was Killed Fixed Hour of Father's Death.

Owingsville, Ky.—A strange story in regard to the recent death of Almanza Hyrd, at his home, near this place, has just been told by his family. He was occupying an upstairs room when, early in the morning, he rushed down into the family room, and in a very excited manner, told his wife that a voice had said to him: "Hyrd, you will die before 12 o'clock today." She tried to convince him that it was his imagination, but he grew more excited, and vehemently protested that the voice was real, and its prediction only too true. All that could be done did not calm him, and his agitation and fear became intense and uncontrollable, and when finally almost exhausted he lay down and suddenly died, almost without a struggle. It was in the room occupied by Hyrd on the morning of his death that he blew out the brains of his son with a load of buckshot two or three years ago. His son had battered down the door and was advancing on his father with uplifted ax when the fatal shot was fired.

CHARGES ARE DENIED.

Men Accused by Staton Fils Answer to \$50,000 Suit.

Covington, Ky.—Answers to the suit against them by Robert E. Staton, a Bracken county tobacco grower, were filed in the United States court in Covington by Elbert Route, John Flannery, Benjamin McCracken and William Hamilton, the defendants.

Staton sued for \$50,000 damages, said to have been sustained when his tobacco was destroyed by "night riders" in Brooksville.

Staton alleged conspiracy of the defendants, with about 150 others, and that he was compelled to accompany them to the warehouse, and was beaten by them.

The answers deny the allegations of the petition, and were filed individually by the defendants.

Fight Rum in Florida.

Frankfort, Ky.—Dr. Charles L. Collins, for several years superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Kentucky, has resigned and will move to Florida to take up anti-saloon work in that state. Dr. M. B. Adams, former president of the Kentucky Anti-Saloon League, states that it will concentrate its fight in this state solely upon the extension of the county unit bill.

No Room For New Companies.

Frankfort, Ky.—Adj. Gen. P. P. Johnston has received application for 15 or 20 new companies of state guards to be mustered in Eastern Kentucky. As the Eastern Kentucky district comes under the Second regiment there are no vacancies and consequently no additional companies can be mustered in.

Killed By Raiders.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Tom Wenver, at Canton, Trigg county, a colored packer in the employ of an association tobacco house at Golden Pond, was taken from his bed at midnight by a band of 40 masked men and whipped. The raiders then commanded him to run. When he failed to obey he was shot in the back.

Kentucky Family Poisoned.

Lexington, Ky.—The family of Simon Holteran, of Bourbon county, were poisoned in a peculiar way. Mrs. Holteran, while mixing biscuits, used rat poison, mistaking it for soda. Mrs. Holteran, her husband, daughter and two sons ate the biscuits. Physicians are doing everything possible to save their lives.

Cartridge and Matches.

Frankfort, Ky.—Charles M. Parrish, of the state auditor's office, exhibited a notice, written in red ink, which he received, presumably from night riders. A cartridge and several matches accompanied the note, which was received through the mail. Mr. Parrish has decided not to raise any tobacco this year.

Two Counties Rained.

Frankfort, Ky.—The state board of equalization took up the assessment of Caldwell and Rowan counties. Assessment on farm land of the former was raised 4 per cent, and on 8 per cent raise was made on town lots. In Rowan county the raise was 5 per cent on each.

Grower Flees State.

Louisville, Ky.—J. D. McKibbin, of Bracken county, disposed of all the tobacco he had on the local "breaks." He said that the night riders had destroyed practically everything he owned at Augusta; had threatened his life, and that he determined to quit the state.

Defaulter Located.

Louisville, Ky.—In a suit filed in this city it was learned that Lattimore D. Carter, a defaulting Louisville man, is at Colville, Wash. He disappeared a year ago with \$40,000 belonging to the Russell estate.

Held As Night Riders.

Pedee, Ky.—J. H. Peek and Kelly Knight were held to the Lyon county grand jury, charged with being in the night riders' raid on Eddyville and Dyersburg. They were presented and waived examination.

FINES TOTALED \$27,349.49

Paid By Seven Men Indicted For Operating the Kentucky Lottery.

Covington, Ky.—Seven of the eleven men indicted by the federal grand jury last February for operating the Kentucky Lottery Co. were assessed fines in the federal court in this city aggregating the sum of \$27,349.49. Through the efforts of the attorneys for the defense a compromise with the government authorities was effected. Consequently the hearing was of short duration. The plea of guilty was entered by the prisoners when arraigned before Judge Coeburn. Maurice Richmond, of Covington, who was at the head of the concern, then agreed to refrain from carrying on any business of a like nature in the future and to turn over all the paraphernalia of his business to the government. The fines were then given as follows:

Maurice Richmond, \$10,500; J. R. Jameson, \$5,000; C. E. Wells, \$5,000; Laney Long, \$5,000; W. H. Armstrong, \$250; Louis Gatto, \$250; James Starr, alias Moore, \$200.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES

Want Liquor Legislation Included If Willson Calls Extra Session.

Frankfort, Ky.—Representative J. F. Porter, of Webster county, democrat, here before the board of equalization, doubts that much good could be accomplished even if an extra session of the legislature is called. He said in response to the question whether he thought an extra session would be called: "If sufficient pressure is brought to bear, and Gov. Willson feels that an extra session is necessary, I believe he will call one. Individually, I would very much regret to see an extra session called. The political parties at present being equally divided make it doubtful as to the results accomplished. The more subjects embraced in the call if an extra session is held would render more doubtful the results of an extra session. Of course, Gov. Willson's administration is pledged to secure the passage of the county unit bill, and it may be that he will use his best efforts to carry out the pledge."

Soldiers Will Make Arrests.

Paducah, Ky.—Sufficient evidence has been secured for the issuance of warrants against 10 alleged night riders in Calloway county, and they will be arrested in the next few days. The soldiers in charge of Lieut. N. J. Wilburn will make the arrests and summon the witnesses. The preliminary trials will be before County Judge J. G. Wells, who is waging warfare on night riders, and says he will restore peace in his county if it costs him his life. He has received a number of death threats.

Not Pipeful of Burley.

Lexington, Ky.—Secretary J. D. Clark, of the Fayette board of control of the Society of Equity, said: "The canvassed returns from every county in the white burley district show that we have the fight for no crop in 1908 won, and that there will not be enough tobacco grown in Central Kentucky this year to give each man a pipeful around."

Raises Assessments.

Frankfort, Ky.—The state board of equalization passed finally upon Barren county, raising the assessment 7 per cent on land and 10 per cent on town lots; Bullitt county, 2 per cent on lands, and Hardin county, 4 per cent on lands and 2 per cent on town lots.

Hargis Pleads For Bail.

Jackson, Ky.—Application for bail for Beach Hargis was made before Judge J. P. Adams here. The defense submitted its testimony, and one witness for the commonwealth was introduced. The court reserved its decision. It is believed bail will be granted.

Raiders Ready For Victims.

Lexington, Ky.—"Night Riders" again are becoming active in Montgomery county. Notes have been sent to various farmers threatening them with a whipping. Matches and powder are in the warning letters.

Apoplexy Kills Doctor.

Louisville, Ky.—Dr. George W. Griffiths, 67, one of the most prominent physicians of Louisville, died of apoplexy. He was trustee of the University of Louisville, president of the Louisville Clinical society and a member of many fraternal societies.

Pension Fraud Alleged.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—N. B. Livingston, charged with having posed as a government pension agent, and defrauded many persons in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, was arrested here. Livingston waived examination and was sent to jail at Owensboro.

Death of Noted Missionary.

Danville, Ky.—Miss Ethel Montgomery, who gained national prominence for original ideas on raising funds for foreign missionary work, died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Montgomery.

Plant Lensed.

Lexington, Ky.—The Cleveland Lumber and Timber Co. has leased the Bolee-Grogan plant, which recently went into bankruptcy, and will begin the manufacture of 10,000,000 feet of oak, poplar and chestnut lumber.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANA.

Disputana, April 13.—The Rev. L. R. Rowlett organized Sunday school at Clear Creek Sunday. There will be Sunday school at Clear Creek next Sunday evening at two o'clock.—Born to Mrs. Blige Cole a fine boy.—Born to Mrs. Blige Cole a fine boy. Mother and child doing nicely.—Mr. Harrison Todd and Miss Margaret Abney were married April 3, the Rev. L. R. Rowlett officiating.—Bertha Rowlett is planning to go to Louisville soon to visit her friends and relatives there.—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rowlett of this place visited Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Swinford Sunday.—Mr. Richard Pennington of Langford Station attended church at Clear Creek Sunday evening and it just seems like the same old smile.—Troy Garrit called on Bertha Rowlett Sunday.—Mrs. W. M. Gadd who has been sick so long is no better.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Chasteen a fine boy April 4.

ROONE.

Roone, April 13.—The Rev. C. S. Wilson filled his regular appointment at Fair View church Saturday and Sunday.—There are many cases of measles.—Dr. Charles Robinson of Berea was in this vicinity one day last week.—Mr. W. M. Smith and family recently removed near Clover Bottom. Mr. James Cope of Livingston fills their vacated house.—Mr. George Poynter has been taking school list past week.—Mrs. H. D. Wuekles is very low with measles.—George Lamb has measles.—Nearly the entire family of W. M. Curly are low with measles.

GOOCHLAND.

Goochland, April 11.—John Johnson cut his foot very badly last week while making cross ties.—Wm. Alcorn attended court at Mt. Vernon last week.—Uncle Henry McGuire continues ill.—Stella Anglin has gone to her grandpa's to stay for a while.—W. S. Jones was in Mt. Vernon Tuesday attending to some business.—John and Charlie Griffin of Cooksburg were in town Thursday to see Dr. Jones of this place.—J. D. Drew of Drew Valley called Thursday to see his uncle Joe Drew for the first time in ten years.—Taxes are now being collected from this district to build a new school house.—It is reported that J. F. Hampton's family has measles.—Isaac Bowman of near Mt. Vernon, was in this part last week looking after some cattle.—James Griffin of Crooked Creek was the guest of John Phillips and family last week.—Aster Garrette of Tuscola, Ill., was the guest of Isaac Leger Sunday.—All talk of panic has vanished since the Railroad has gone to taking cross ties.—Jack L. Jones was at Pine Grove Friday on business.—A Mr. Sears of Knox County is in these parts looking out for a location to move to.—Ben Drew of Evergreen was in Goochland trading Friday.—Hogs are bringing a fair price now, but we have more hogs than buyers.—J. W. Phillips left last week drumming. He writes back that he is doing a fine business on this trip.

GAULEY.

Gauley, April 10.—The Rev. C. C. Willson of Broadhead has held a series of meetings at Pleasant Run Baptist church for the past few days.—Sam Miller was home from Corbin to see his wife and children Wednesday and Thursday.—John Parks has his new house nearly completed on the site of the one that was burned.—Will Griffey who has been very sick with mumps is again out.—P. M. Ponder is some better.—Ell Cornett the hustling tobacco salesman was through here Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bond have been rejoicing since Friday over a fine boy.—H. H. Brummett who has recently moved from Livingston to his father's is very ill with rheumatism.—Bill Balllock and W. H. Ponder expect to go to London Monday in the interest of the Jr. O. U. A. M's.—Several children of this vicinity are suffering very much with measles.

ROBINET.

Robinet, April 11.—The Drew brothers have been cutting logs for Thos. Bales last week.—Most all the people here are trying to rush spring.—The fifth Saturday and Sunday the Rev. D. Parker will preach at Horse Lick church house at 11 a. m.—Elias Carpenter made a flying trip to Livingston Saturday.—John Williams is talking of going into the mercantile business before long.—C. B. Sexton has been

expecting to get a pension for some time and is still in hopes.

CLAY COUNTY.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, April 9.—Messrs. Rawlings and Howard have gone to Louisville to lay in a complete stock of spring goods. The former will go to Oklahoma where he has an interest in real estate.—Dr. Hornsby has returned from Richmond.—Emil Rawlings will be absent for several weeks on telephone business.—Henry Carmack has been in London for some time under treatment for rheumatism and is much better.—Jas. Buckner visited his sister and friends in Richmond.—Mr. McDaniel, the magistrate was in Manchester the other day on legal business.—A young daughter of Mr. J. Milze died

of consumption the other day.—We were all surprised to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Geo. Rawlings of Manchester last Sunday evening.—Very little hope is given for the recovery of Mrs. Dan Keith who lies so ill with consumption.—Much interest is manifested in the prayer meetings which meet Sundays at three p. m. at different homes.—A very delightful children's party was given by Miss Haagen in honor of Birdie Asher last Saturday evening on the school grounds.—The many friends of Mrs. Asher will be sorry to have her move to Laurel County soon.—Dr. Hornsby offers a liberal reward to the one who found his account book which was lost between McKee and this place.

VINE.

Vine, April 10.—Mr. Skill Brewster is very ill.—Mr. Tom Durham by accident fell from a raft last Tuesday into the river and drowned and his body has not been found.—Mr. Henry and Mary Rice visited Miss Julia and Lizzie Ferguson Saturday night.—Mr. Jack Callihan and family have moved to Maulden where they will stay for a while.—Miss Julia and

Lizzie Ferguson visited Miss Clara and Allee Montgomery Thursday night.—Mr. Jim Hurley of East Hermitage is visiting relative near Vine this week.—Born to Mrs. Henry Wilson a fine girl.—Mr. Charlie Tompson and wife have returned from Hamilton, Ohio.

SEXTONS CREEK.

Sextons Creek, April 10.—There was a big tide in Sexton last week and a general clean out of logs.—John Glenn has a clearing to-day.—Tom Durham was drowned Tuesday of last week in the South Fork just below the mouth of Sexton. He was knocked from a raft by an oar. His body has not yet been found. Mr. Durham leaves a wife and four children.—One of Hiram Sizemore's twin babies was found dead in the bed last Saturday night.—The wife of Sam King died Wednesday of last week.—The Rev. Lansford Banks who has been sick for some time departed this life Wednesday morning. He leaves a host of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. His remains were laid to rest in the burying ground at Nathanton Thursday.—Mrs. Mintie Smith who has been sick for several

weeks is slowly improving.—Mrs. Powell Marcum who has been very low with fever is getting much better.—Jim Ford and Zon Burch were united in matrimony a short time ago.—Bill Shelton and Bertha Hall of Island City were married recently. May their future life be crowned with happiness and success.—G. W. Burch has bought a buggy mare for \$125.

ESTILL COUNTY.

FOX.

Fox, April 12.—"When will we get to plow?" is the most you can hear from the farmers here now.—The late tide has cost the logging men and timber dealers thousands of dollars.—Tom Bates recently returned from Lee County where he bought several head of cattle. He says cattle are getting very scarce and high in Lee County.—Wm. H. Rose is improving.—The little infant of Leslie King and wife passed away on the 11th inst.—Curt Richardson purchased all the marketable hogs that he could find in this neighborhood paying a liberal price.—Everett Osborne of Winchester, is visiting relatives here.—John Warner was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Click

to-day.—Alex Hall of Iron Mountain has moved into the house vacated by Frank Hall who has gone to Drip Rock, Jackson County.—Alfred Johnson, formerly of Powell County is now a resident of our town.—Like Spivy came very near getting his arm cut off by getting it caught under a cable while eating a large raft. John Moberly was near and cut the cable before his arm was broken.—The Rev. Wm. Hall is filling appointments in Clark County.—Nelson Curtis is erecting a chicken and turkey house.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Click were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Powell to-day.—Mrs. Andy Alexander is quilting for Mrs. C. H. Click.—Jno. Moberly has his sawmill in operation now.—It is reported that Richardson Bros. and J. P. Stone are earning good wages with their gasoline boat. Good for the boys. They worked faithfully all winter building it.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

STURGEON.

Sturgeon, April 10.—Farmers are delayed by rain.—D. B. Peters and Wm. Hrewe have gone to Perry and Leslie counties to buy cattle.—Fayett Hrewe's working Tuesday was a success as was the party the following night.—J. A. Hunter, Geo. Burch and Chas. Sizemore of Sexton Creek were the guests of V. S. Brower's family Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Hattie Wilson is back home from Berea.—The Brower Brothers have closed out their merchandise business on Island Creek and moved to their farm on Sturgeon.—John Matlocks of Duck Fork was at Sturgeon Wednesday buying corn and trading for hounds.—Bud Thomas has closed out his restaurant at Sturgeon and will soon open up a harness and shoe shop.

LAUREL COUNTY.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, April 8.—Mrs. McWhorter of Tennessee, has been visiting her brother Wm. Adams of this place.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pennington visited Mr. W. H. Marlow Sunday evening last.—It is reported that the Pittman coal shaft is starting and it is expected that times will be much better if the vein of coal is good.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Adams were visiting relatives in Tennessee last week and returned home Sunday.—Miss Lizzie Tinsler who has been visiting her sister at Corbin has returned to London again.—It is said that a revival at the Methodist church house will begin tomorrow night.

JACKSON COUNTY.

EVERGREEN.

Evergreen, April 10.—A new Sunday school has been started at Pine Grove.—Bro. Pitchard Moberly stayed over Friday night with J. W. Jones on his way to Kerby Knob to preach.—Miss Laura Brockman is visiting friends on Horac Lick this week.—Mr. Glover Drew has gone back to Egypt to attend school again.—J. W. Jones' little girl Martha scalded her foot very badly by accidentally spilling a tea-kettle full of water on it.—Mr. Thomas N. Lake is very low with walking typhoid.—Mr. Frank Sparks is on the puny flat.—Green Lake is getting weaker all the time. He has a lingering disease.—J. W. Jones says that he aims to be a preacher if his eyes don't give out.

ETHEL.

Ethel, April 6.—People are all behind with their farm work.—The Rev. Harvey Johnson was summoned to the bed side of Mr. P. P. Marcum's wife and son where he preached a wonderful sermon and got four additions to the church. The wife and son are still very ill but their recovery is still hoped for.—Grant Frye of Island City is visiting at Ethel this week.—Mrs. Sarah Frye is moving to London, Ky.—Mr. Tommie Durham got drowned last week. He was knocked off a raft and his body has not been found.—Mr. O. S. Messer has gone to London, this week on business.—Mr. Esch Banks and wife have parted. Mr. Banks was at Joe Allen's this week trying to rent a room from him.—Mr. Rother Messer is planning to move to Knox County very soon. We hate to have him move away.—There has been a large tide on the creek for a few days.—Mrs. Harriett Marcum is better.—Miss Mary Jane Smith who has been very ill is no better.—Regular service will be held at Bingham's chapel the third Sunday in April in the evening.—Mrs. Hiram Sizemore was visiting her sick mother last Saturday night and found one of her little three months old twin babies dead in the bed.—Mrs. Dora Moore of Nathanton is not expected to live very long.

NATHANTON.

Nathanton, April 6.—Saturday and Sunday was regular church time at Union but owing to the rainy weather the attendance was unusually small.—Mr. J. Newton Smith made a trip to Sextons Creek last week, in the

(Continued on sixth page)

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